PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Churen Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 213 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
12th Sept.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11500
19th "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	.... ..	..
26th "	Maloja ..	12500	.... ..	..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	.... ..	..
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	..
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	.... ..	..
24th "	Moldavia ..	6000	.... ..	..
31st "	Caledonia ..	16000	.... ..	..
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	.... ..	..
14th "	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	..
21st "	Medina ..	12500	.... ..	..
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	.... ..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	27th Aug.	9th Sept
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	11th Sept.	23rd Sept
Mowori Maru	S. Kushibiki	3773	17th Sept.	29th Sept.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	28th Sept	11th Oct

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600
Incorporated in Japan.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Inaba Maru	T. Wakazawa	3939	28th Aug.	9th Sept.
Shinkoku Maru	N. Ayabe	5336	13th Sept.	24th Sept.
Saigon Maru	T. Watanabe	4538	27th Sept.	8th Oct.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Agents, Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
Sukhadwalla Building,
Ravelin Street.

BY APPOINTMENTS.
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Glasgow ..	A & C	6545	Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9000	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 1-th

SAILINGS 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo ..	A C	7700	---	15th Sept.

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	450	832	296	329
London via Marseilles	880	1,088	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries. Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Lines.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amid-ships, for first class passengers.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "UMVOLOSI," 4,500 11th Sept. 1915.
Fare to Weymouth Rs. 375 to Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
422 Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route.
"LHASA"	2,184	Saturday 11th September.		*Direct

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 10th Sept., calling at Karachi, Muscat Bushire Mahommerah and Busrah

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Slow Mail)

S. S. "BARODA" 3,122 tons sailing on Friday the 10th September, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 2,035 tons, sailing on or about 16th September via Porebunder calling at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, sailing from Bombay about the 15th September. One class only. Special fare Rs. 510. Limited accommodation.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
7th September, 1915

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
* S.S. Elysia	6888	J. Kinnaird	25th Sept. 1915
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	650
Bombay to Cairo	435	666
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	552	807
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	945
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

PARSEE NEW YEAR
ORDERS ARE NOW REGISTERED
AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY—POONA.
Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. 'Phone No. 42.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden ("teamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 28 81 000
Capital Paid-Up	Rs. 15,14,250
Reserve Fund	Rs. 16,80 000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwa City, Amballa City Rawalpindi Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of our stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 805 Telephone Nos. 108 & 7439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years; but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35 Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries to Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.
For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 19,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	
Darien (Dalny)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Mukden	Shanghai
Harbin	Newchwang	Sidney
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 887.
Hornby Road, Bori, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.
Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.
Further particulars from the—
SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS,
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, and Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

LOST opposite Bombay Gymkhana a MINIATURE YORKSHIRE TERRIER, answering to name of (TRIXIE). Reward of Rs. 50 to anyone returning same to 5, Club Road, Byculla.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1548

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED by Oct. 1st Lady Graduate to teach Mathematics in the F. A. and Entrance Classes of the Kinnaird High School, Lahore. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 793

WANTED—A Superintendent of Police for Poonch State on a salary of Rs. 250 a month. Only experienced and thoroughly qualified candidates need apply up to 10th September, to—
BHAGAT SINGH SARDAR BAHADUR,
Wazir of Poonch (Kashmir).
Poonch, 12th August, 1915. 810

WANTED FOR LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL AT FORT SANDEMAN a trained Dai on Rs. 40 a month, with rent free quarter and fees, for maternity cases at rates varying according to the income of patients.
A Christian Lady (sweeper convert excepted) and one who has passed Compounder's Examination will be given preference, and will get an extra allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.
Apply stating caste, age and qualifications with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned), to the
POLITICAL AGENT IN ZHOB,
Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan.
901

WANTED Applicants for employment as temporary ASSISTANT SANITARY ENGINEERS in the Madras Public Works Department. Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—
1. Name of Applicant.
2. Date of birth.
3. Places of education.
4. Examinations passed.
5. Present and past employment with particulars of pay drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.
The salary of the appointments will be Rs. 300 each a month. Only men possessing the requisite Engineering qualifications and experience of Sanitary works need apply. Applications should be sent direct to THE SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 10th September, 1915.
S. B. MURRAY,
600 Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

WANTED—1. EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS for employment in the Hyderabad Public Works Department for a period of about five years on a salary of Hyderabad Rs. 700 per mensem plus allowances.
2. Applications should contain the following particulars:—
(1) Date of birth.
(2) Places where educated.
(3) Examinations passed.
(4) Whether applicant knows Urdu or Telugu.
(5) Particulars of previous employment together with the salaries drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.
3. Applications together with copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned by the 30th of September, 1915.
4. Hyderabad Rs. 118 are approximately equal to B. G. Rs. 100.
A. T. MACKENZIE,
Chief Engineer,
804 P. W. Department.

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a SHOP ASSISTANT or GENERAL CLERK by a Parsi gentleman. Willing to start on a moderate salary. Good references. Apply to "PARSI," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 813

WANTED PATIENTS suffering from skin disease of any kind. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1710

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED—A NYAYADHISH for a Native State in Gujarat. Pay Rs. 75 to 125 according to qualification. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1705

WANTED immediately a CHEMICA EXPERT to prepare Magnesium Chloride from brine. Apply with copies of testimonials stating pay expected to Dhrangadra, 5th September, 1915.
DEWAN,
1706 Dhrangadra State.

WANTED two Indian CHAUFFEURS. They must be good mechanics and teetotalers. Apply with certificates, stating age, caste, and qualifications to the KHANGI KARBHARI, BARODA. 1696

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED a L. M. E. and L. E. E. of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, with some experience. Pay Rs. 75 to 100, according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to
HON. GENERAL MANAGER,
Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Brindaban
900 (Muttra).

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A EUROPEAN Medical Officer for the Manipur State, Assam. Must be fully qualified. Salary Rs. 700 per month, with free furnished quarters and travelling allowance at Government rates. Apply, stating age and qualifications, to the undersigned.
J. C. HIGGINS, I.C.S.,
Vice-President, Manipur State Darbar,
601 Imphal, Manipur State, Assam.

WANTED for MATERNITY HOSPITAL opening Oct., a EUROPEAN LABOUR WARD SISTER, (C. M. B. preferred) Rs. 105—10—Rs. 125, with quarters and board.
Two EUROPEAN WARD SISTERS, Rs. 80 with quarters and board. Apply with copies of diplomas and three recent testimonials to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Dufferin Hospital, Karachi. 801

WANTED a CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER for Gwalior Army Gwalior Central India, an Experienced Graduate of Bombay Veterinary College, strong in English, with sufficient knowledge of Hindi. Pay Rs. 150 to 200 p.m., according to qualifications.
Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, before the 15th September, 1915, to—
THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Gwalior Army,
803 Gwalior, C.I.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.—Applications are invited to reach the undersigned's Office not later than 15th September, for the Post of Superintendent of the Office of the Manager, G. L. Railway, Gwalior. Experience in Traffic Working and Office Routine and ability to control Office hands, essential. Preference will be given to a man well up in Rates Work.
Age, qualifications, pay expected and present salary to be stated in application which must be accompanied by copies of certificates which will not be returned.
The successful applicant will be required to join on 1st November, 1915.
Pay according to qualifications, up to Rs. 100 p.m.
B. LAWRENCE,
600 Manager, G. L. Railway, Gwalior.

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER is required for the Alwar P. W. D., on the following terms:—
1. Pay Rs. 400 rising by biennial increments of Rs. 50 p.m., on approved service, subject to a maximum of Rs. 800.
2. Appointment to be permanent and will be governed by State Rules in every respect.
3. Security equal to 3 months salary to be deposited in the Treasury within one year of confirmation, after completion of a probationary period of 6 months.
4. Security will be liable to confiscation in case of quitting appointment without sanction.
None but qualified Engineers need apply who have had at least 5 years' practical experience on Roads and Buildings.
Applicants must submit their application in their own hand-writing and must attach copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Preference will be given to Indians and applicants must state their name in full, age and caste. Applications will be received upto the 15th September 1915.
STATE ENGINEER,
Alwar

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two-seater, splendid "LITTLE" CAR, 20 H.-P., 4 Cyl. complete. Can easily carry five. Apply J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

ENGLISH DESSERT WALNUTS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcel-post, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1390

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—1st floor of MARINE HOUSE at New Marine Lanes. No. 21. Apply GROUND FLOOR. 1661

TO LET.—Poona, a nice Bungalow, 21, Napier Road, till the end of November. Rent Rs. 225 or near offer. Apply COOPER, House Agent, Elphinstone Road, Poona. 1686

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Half flat excellently furnished consisting of Drawing room, Dining room, large bedroom, smaller bedroom, Bath room, and W. C., Kitchen, E. Lights and fans. Rent Rs. 150 per mensen. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 780

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for sinking two wells of the dimensions shown on the plans and specifications deposited with the undersigned and to build the same in accordance with the said specifications will be received till 3 p.m., (S. T.), by the undersigned on the 10th September, 1915 who does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender.
Each tender should be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 150 which will be returned to the tenderer in case of the tender being rejected, otherwise the same will be retained as security.
The said plans and specification will be shown on personal visit.
BHAI MAKUNDJI DHURU.
880 Agar Bazar, Dadar.
6th September 1915. 1708

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Anchor Line S. S. "ELYSIA" is due on Saturday, the 11th instant under General Average, and consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they will be required to sign a General Average Bond and make a deposit of ½ per cent. on the Market Value of their goods.
In order to avoid delay in the delivery of the cargo Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading before the steamer's arrival, and to declare the value of their goods for which forms will be supplied on application to the Undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay, 6th September, 1915. 1709

EXCHANGE BANKS BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 1703

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS
NOTICE OF SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PACHORA.
The immoveable property known as the Nathu Lalji Ginning and Pressing Factory and belonging to the estate of the deceased Nathu Lalji, situate at Pachora in Khandesh District will be sold by public auction on the premises at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 3rd October, 1915, under the direction of the Receivers of the said property appointed in High Court suit No. 765 of 1910.
Private offers for purchase of the said property will also be received and considered and the same can be made to the Solicitors of the Receivers.
Information as to particulars and conditions of sale etc., can be had at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors for the Receivers at their office situate at Esplanade Road in Bombay.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th September, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the purchasers of Aniline Dyes of Farben. Fabriken Bayer and Co., sold by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., on 12th, 13th, 14th and 16th August, 1915, that they should pay up the amount of their bills in full and take delivery of their goods as per conditions of sale before 12th September, 1915.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th September, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PERILS OF PAULINE! THE PERILS OF PAULINE!!
Commencing at the IMPERIAL CINEMA from Saturday the 11th Sept., 1915.
PRODUCED BY THE FAMOUS HOUSE OF PATHE.
IN 20 EPISODES—42 REELS.
Prices of Admission from September 11th:—Box Seats Rs. 1-8; 1st Class As. 12; 2nd Class As. 6; 3rd Class As. 3.
READ THE STORY OF THIS AMAZING FILM IN OUR ISSUES OF

Saturday,	4th	Sept.	1st Chapter.	Wednesday,	8th	Sept.	4th Chapter.
Monday,	6th	,,	2nd ,,	Thursday,	9th	,,	5th ,,
Tuesday,	7th	,,	3rd ,,	Friday,	10th	,,	6th ,,

AND THEN SEE IT AT THE IMPERIAL CINEMA IN MOVING PICTURES ON SATURDAY 11th SEPTEMBER 1915.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Every Evening at 6-30 p. m.
OLIVER GOLDSMITH'S renowned English Classic
THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD
This beautiful story of old English times is told in 3 parts. Splendidly acted and produced by the famous Hapworth Co. one of the leading English Film producers.
ANOTHER CHARLES CHAPLIN COMEDY
"THOSE LOVE PANGS"
A bigger scream than ever. Never fail to see this really funny man.
THE GREAT AVIATOR PEGOUD
We have secured a film of this great flier showing him "Looping the loop" etc., which astonished the world two years ago. Especially interesting in view of the sad death of this brave airman.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
To-night 9-30 p. m. To-night 9-30 p. m.
Welcome return visit. For a short season only.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents
"THE GROTESQUES"
Including Fred. Winn, in a new Programme concluding with their latest skit on
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
GAIETY THEATRE AT 6-30
EDWARDES THEATRE AT 10
HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE AND CINEMA
DON'T MISS SEEING
LEO GANN
GWENNIE GORDON
H. S. BLAINE (AS BABU BANERJEE)
IN SONGS AND DANCES, EXTRAORDINARY.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:
The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 6th September 1915, was 30.028 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. al aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay. Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill ft.	in.
	Sept.					Sept.				
Mon	6	m 9	44	26	1	5	m 2	37	18	3
		9	24a	24	8		3	50a	19	8
Tu	7	m 10	15	26	11	7	m 3	24	17	6
		10	2a	25	9		4	1a	18	8
W.	8	m 10	46	27	7	8	m 4	7	16	10
		10	48a	26	10		4	5a	17	7
Th	9	m 11	17	28	2	9	m 4	47	16	4
		11	26a	27	8		5	21a	16	8
Fr.	10	m 11	48	28	5	10	m 5	24	16	2
							5	51a	15	11
Sat.	11	m 0	4	28	4	11	m 5	59	16	4
		0	20a	28	6		6	22a	15	4
Sun.	12	m 0	45	28	7	12	m 6	35	16	10
		0	53a	28	3		6	55a	15	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sept	Sunrise		Sunset
	6 (Monday)	6h. 24m.		6h. 50m.
	7 (Tuesday)	6h. 25m.		6h. 50m.
	8 (Wednesday)	6h. 25m.		6h. 49m.
	9 (Thursday)	6h. 25m		6h. 48m.
	10 (Friday)	6h. 25m		6h. 47m.
	11 (Saturday)	6h. 25m.		6h. 46m.
	12 (Sunday)	6h. 25m		6h. 45m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon 1915 Aug 25th 3h 10-5m a. m. Last Quarter 1915 Sept. 1st 8h 26-6 p. m. New Moon 1915 Sept. 9th 4h 22-7m p. m. First Quarter 1915 Sept. 16th 0h 51-3m p. m. Full Moon 1915 Sept 3rd 3h 5-2m p. m

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. 2

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 6th of September, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th)	94.7	79.9	80	..	0	—1.01
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.6	79.5	72	..	0.65	—3.85
Rawalpindi	94.3	73.0	66	..	13.52	—6.60
Lahore	103.6	81.0	57	..	2.54	—11.06
Hissar	104.6	80.8	37	..	4.37	..
Ambala	99.1	79.3	74	..	10.51	—10.41
Delhi	101.8	81.0	64	..	7.47	12.72
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.6	83.4	61	..	13.61	—7.83
Mainpuri	94.3	77.2	79	0.15	20.48	0.22
Jhansi	96.5	79.0	60	..	18.07	—11.94
Cawnpore	92.0	81.3	86	..	46.61	18.53
Allahabad	93.1	78.8	92	0.10	30.24	0.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	102.5	78.8	70	..	0.06	—2.15
Karachi	85.8	77.0	84	..	0.25	—5.57
Ajmer	97.0	79.0	61	..	7.85	—9.48
Jalpore	101.1	74.7	52	..	8.07	—11.42
Kotah	99.8	84.8	49	..	13.54	—8.84
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	92.4	75.0	63	..	3.69	—8.32
Dwarka	85.9	78.2	85	..	7.52	—5.53
Veraval	84.0	77.8	87	..	7.49	—8.23
Rajkot	93.8	71.8	75	..	6.98	—15.58
Bhavnagar Para	93.8	75.8	79	..	8.28	—8.36
Surat	89.9	76.9	79	..	20.66	—13.62
Ahmedabad	97.2	76.9	59	..	9.11	—16.27
Deesa	99.4	76.8	73	..	4.30	—16.46
Neemuch	96.1	75.2	69	..	12.42	—10.92
Indore	90.1	70.1	86	0.87	19.06	—5.47
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.8	74.7	80	..	62.06	17.66
Saugor	89.4	73.0	78	..	34.62	—2.00
Hoshangabad	90.9	73.2	89	..	34.82	—3.85
Khandwa	89.6	75.3	82	..	18.51	—3.72
Akola	91.9	73.6	85	0.05	19.94	—3.35
Amraoti	90.3	73.3	90	1.08	20.10	—4.22
Nagpur	90.9	71.3	85	1.77	33.95	—3.13
Chanda	92.3	74.6	92	0.28	29.62	—10.50
Raipur	89.3	73.6	90	0.97	39.49	1.35
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.0	76.2	91	0.32	64.02	3.97
Ratnagiri	84.9	74.9	86	0.66	71.07	—15.48
Mormugao	84.5	74.5	93	0.45	99.98	—9.59
Karwar	84.9	74.0	86	0.63	77.88	—24.94
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.7	69.2	77	.076	14.07	0.42
Ahmednagar	79.5	65.5	79	0.08	14.00	1.46
Poona	84.0	68.1	79	..	25.01	8.74
Sholapur	90.7	72.7	79	..	12.12	—4.00
Bijapur	81.3	70.3	73	0.01	6.67	—2.56
Belgaum	79.3	65.5	90	..	32.47	—2.02
Aurangabad	81.7	68.1	70	0.01	19.49	0.57
Nizamabad (Indur).	89.1	72.8	82	..	21.74	—6.80
Hyderabad	86.9	73.2	82	..	28.72	0.96
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.8	74.5	89	0.08	81.03	—19.81
Calicut	83.8	75.2	86	..	75.76	—7.08
Cochin	85.0	75.9	83	0.06	69.35	3.76
Colombo	86.4	75.7	80	0.02	21.58	4.55
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.3	74.5	93	0.75	29.10	10.14
Bellary	95.8	73.5	62	..	11.55	4.71
Cuddapah	99.5	77.6	64	0.09	10.94	—3.67
Madras	96.7	79.5	72	..	11.93	—0.66
Bangalore	85.2	65.1	87	..	14.06	0.19
Coimbatore	89	8 70.7	74	..	6.41	1.98
Trichinopoly	98.2	77.5	66	..	6.26	—1.67
Negapatam	93.1	78.7	81	..	6.71	—1.20

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay 5th September, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr....	29.816	inches
Temperature of Air	82.3	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1	,,
Dew Point	75.2	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.793	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	9.2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.0	,,
Minimum do. do.	78.8	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	W.WNW.	
Movement of Wind do. do	225 miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month	0.28	,,
Do. do. year	66.11	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th Sept.....	0.44	,,

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
SIMLA, Sept. 6.
The All-India Weather Report indicates no fresh developments in monsoon conditions. The disturbance at the head of the bay has not yet crossed the coast and is slightly more marked this morning. Increase of rainfall in the north of the Peninsula is forecasted.
The Arabian Sea report indicates moderate monsoon over the Arabian Sea.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th September 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Lahore and in the east Punjab.
The United Provinces.—Light local rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0.15in. and Allahabad 0.10in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual and temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess in Rajputana. Night temperature is also above normal at Ajmer and Kotah.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.87in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West and north Gujarat.
The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-eastern districts; Nagpur has had 1.77in., Chanda 0.28in. and Raipur 0.97in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at a few stations.
The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.32in., Ratnagiri 0.66in., Mormugao 0.45in. and Karwar 0.63in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.76in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere.
General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased in Kathiawar and been insignificant in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad but has reappeared in the United Provinces and increased in the north Bombay Deccan. It has been nearly general in the Konkan and the south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces, local in Central India West, the United Provinces, the north Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast, while a few showers have occurred in Malabar.
Fairly general rain is likely in the Konkan and the Central Provinces, local rain in Malabar and some showers in the Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few showers may occur in Central India West and the United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6th Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 6th September. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.32	64.02	60.55	65.14
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.61	67.54	62.36	75.77
Esplanade[Gokuldas Tej. Hospl.]	0.58	63.43	64.56	74.76
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.59	70.04	72.23	78.18

ELECTRIC WELDING OF PLATINUM CONTACTS.

According to the "Electrician" a process has now been perfected for welding platinum contacts on to springs, thus saving the amount of platinum used. The process is facilitated and the welding current reduced by having a thin coating of copper plate on the platinum. The welding machine is automatic and takes a strip of platinum sheet 0.005 inch thick and 0.115 inch wide, or a coil of platinum wire, according to whether a flat or pointed contact is required. The strip of wire is fed to the clamping device, which cuts off the proper-sized piece, deposits it on the spring and holds it in position during welding. The welded contact is flattened or pointed by a die as it leaves the machine.

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.,
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

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on 09 April, 2017

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt I. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	45	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	60	0	0

CROMPTONS, BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN COTTON TOPICS.

Continued unfavourable reports, says the "Manchester Guardian," as to the progress of the cotton crop in the South have kept sentiment in the local market rather bullish, while there has at times been considerable opposition to any advance, the market has shown no tendency to weaken, and on every slight setback strong recuperative power has been displayed. All attention has been centred on the crop and weather reports from the belt, and as these have been none too favourable sentiment has shaped itself accordingly. The trade was quite surprised at the Government report on the condition of the crop as of July 25.

THE MARKET STRONG.

In addition to the crop situation, the market is believed to be in a strong position. The long interest is not considered heavy, while it is estimated that there is quite a short interest in existence. Technically the market is strong, and it is thought that only pressure from the actual can cause prices to weaken. Owing to the smallness of the Southern offerings contracts when wanted are scarce, and there is nothing evident to suggest increased offerings in the way of hedging either of old or new crop cotton. The financial position of the South, too, is said to be quite strong, and, according to members of the Federal Reserve Board, the South has nothing to fear, as the reserve banks will offer all the financial aid necessary to finance the crop.

There continues to be an undercurrent of nervousness over the foreign political situation, and, as a result of this, reports of unfavourable developments to the crop have not had the usual effect on values. Even should crop conditions continue unfavourable it is not likely that there will be any pronounced bull market, especially with spinners holding off and exports to foreign markets restricted. Can the South shoulder the burden of the large carry-over, with the new crop moving freely? That is the most important question before the trade at present. American consumption is increasing rapidly, and, while it might be record-breaking next season, it will not make up for the decreased consumption by Continental spinners. With all the various complicated factors that have entered into the cotton situation the law of supply and demand will in the end govern the value of cotton. From all present indications there is too much cotton, and prices sooner or later will attain a level favourable to both consumer and producer.

THE DROUGHT.

On the other hand the trade has not given the continued drought complaints full consideration. They are not unanimous in the belief that the crop is seriously damaged. Such reports as have been received are seasonable and are expected This fact was brought out by the action of the market upon the publication of the Government report, when a deterioration of 5 per cent. was reported for the month. It is true prices advanced moderately, but this did not create bullish enthusiasm, and it is now thought that only very serious crop damage will cause a bull movement. New purchases are still checked by expectations of hedge selling both by spot interests against new crop purchases and by planters. As a matter of fact, selling by the South, although not heavy, has continued to increase, and as the movement grows larger hedging in all likelihood will increase There is no telling now what effect the free movement this Fall will have on values, with consumers showing little disposition to purchase. There is, however, a possibility that, as a result of the continued delay by consumers to look after future requirements, unfavourable crop reports will stimulate the demand for the staple.

Advices from the Southern spot markets indicate that neither the domestic spinners nor exporters are showing any disposition to anticipate their requirements, but notwithstanding this fact holders are firm in their views, and are showing no inclination to press offers. Spot values have advanced slightly, in sympathy with the upturn of futures. In a few sections some improvement has been noted in the demand for forward engagements, but business booked to date is still far below normal. While it is thought that the situation in the South this season is far better than at this time last year there is said to be nothing at present to suggest an export movement like that of last year.

TEXAS AND OTHER STATES.

Drought conditions prevail over much of Texas, light scattered showers over the Western and Central parts of the State being of little benefit. In the Eastern States good general rains late in the week relieved the dryness. Many complaints have been received, however, and it is thought that there has been further deterioration and that the condition of the crop is even below that indicated by the Government report. In the South-west the drought is reported to be serious over large areas. As a result of the sappy condition of the plant, due to the early summer rains, shedding is heavy. While in some sections of Texas the crop outlook is good, in others the plants are small, and unless good rains come soon the yield from that State will no doubt be very disappointing. In many sections bolls are opening prematurely. Oklahoma condition, however, are improving steadily. Most of the Central States are in fair condition, and few complaints are being received from there. Insects are reported to be less active. In Alabama the outlook is decidedly disappointing, and the predictions are for a yield less than 60 per cent. of last year's. The excessive heat has caused heavy deterioration and bolls have opened prematurely. Weevils continue quite active in many sections of the State. The recent showers in the Eastern States, it is thought, came at an opportune time to stop the rapid deterioration. Still it is claimed that the plant in Georgia and the Carolinas is not fruiting well and that the lack of fertilisers is beginning to tell. There is a considerable difference of opinion regarding the Eastern crop outlook, several of the prominent travelling authorities reporting favourable conditions and claiming that the crop has not suffered as yet from the drought. The movement of new cotton is steadily increasing, and it is reported that in the South-west it will be in full swing within a fortnight. Elsewhere in the belt new bales are steadily being received.

CHECK ON THE PRICE OF LEATHER.

One of the most important steps taken by the authorities to prevent the undue inflation of prices has been announced by the War Office with regard to leather.

Makers of harness, saddlery and accoutrements of Birmingham and Walsall have executed enormous contracts for the Army, and prices have reached a high level. A notification was received on Saturday from the War Office stating that it had been agreed by the members of the United Tanners' Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, after a conference between representatives of the federation and the department, the maximum prices they would charge for future sales of leather suitable for Army accountrements, saddlery,, harness, &c., should not exceed an advance of 10 per cent. on the whole hide on prices current during the first 14 days of May last.

This agreement would hold good until the end of November, 1915. Prices at which leather would be sold after November would form the subject of a further agreement with the Tanners' Federation, of which contractors would be notified in due course. The circular added:—

"The department expects to be given by manufacturers the full benefit of this reduction on present prices, and looks to manufacturers to see that they themselves secure it whether they obtain their leather from tanners, curriers, or factors.

"I am to add that it is open to manufacturers who have already entered into contracts for Army leather for future delivery at inflated prices to approach their suppliers with a view to effecting a compromise."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 6.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
September,	5.63
Sept.-Oct.	5.63
Oct.-Nov.	5.71
Nov.-Dec.	5.76
Dec.-Jan.	5.79
Jan.-Feb.	5.83
Feb.-Mar.	5.87
Mar.-Apl.	5.90
Apl.-May.	5.94
May-June.	5.97
June-July.	6.00
July-Aug.	6.04
Aug.-Sept.	6.04

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

TOTAL COTTON IN SIGHT.

The following corrections are made by Reuter with regard to Total Amount of Cotton in sight:—

	Bales.
21-8-15	175,000
28-8-15	250,000
4-9-15	357,000

BY MAIL.

On the 18th August the Bank of England announced £15,000 set aside on account of Straits Settlements Note Guarantee Fund gold portion.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 4th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September-December	19/10½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September-December	21/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December ..	22
Calcutta Linseed Sept.-Oct. Buyers..	56

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 6.

The market this morning was firm with new Broach at 263½

At Colaba prices advanced Rs. 2-8 on private bullish reports from America.

Some business has been reported in new Broach and Bengals, but the volume of business done has only been moderate.

Ready Cotton is in very good demand. We quote:—

Fine Bengal, September 190.
Fine Akola September 218.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengals, January 202½.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, January 234.
Good Broach, April 266.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	..	..	263½	Apr. 25'16
M.G.	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	215	209½	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	189	..	..	Sept. 1915
M G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M G. Mathias	..	..	..	..
M G. Khandesa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M.G Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	216	..	..	Sept. 1915
" " " ..	231	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	230	Sept. 1915
H. G. Western	..	..	202	Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	214	Do.
M.G. Miraj	..	..	232	Do.
M G Compta	..	..	232	Do.
H.G Bhangalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	222	..	..	Nov. 1915
Do.	218	..	..	Dec. 1915

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 4th September, 1915:—

Cotton	5,974 Bales.
Wheat	18,508 cwts.
Linseed	14,525 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	2,185 ,,
Groundnuts	394 ,,
Castorseed	5,876 ,,
Rice	16,143 ,,
Myrabollams	2,189 ,,
Cottonseed	9,276 ,,
Mowraseed	370 ,,
Gram	3,226 ,,
Joowar	16,382 ,,
Barley	1,330 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s.3 31-32d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. Nov.

Banks Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ...	1s. 4¼d. to 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do. forward	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. 6 Months' Sight Ready.	1s 4 17-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	191 noml.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	132½
Do. Shanghai	169½
60 d-s. Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-2-0
Australian do.	24-6-0
Bombay do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-7-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 6.

The cotton Mill Share Market presented a better tone to-day and in consequence of the absence of sellers the prices appreciably strengthened Tata Iron and Steel shares stood steady.

In Mill shares for October delivery advanced to Rs. 540, Fazulbhai to Rs. 386, Standard to Rs. 902½ and Madhavji to Rs. 1,102½.

Swadeshi kept in demand at Rs. 1,372½ and Centrals at Rs. 1,772½.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 235, Currimbhai at Rs. 189 and Crescent at Rs. 91½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 902½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary kept stationary at Rs. 199 and Preference at Rs. 164.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares kept firm at Rs. 106½ and Deferred changed hands at Rs. 205½ and Rs. 206 for October delivery.

Tapti Valleys were placed at Rs. 547½ x. d. Sara Sirajgunj at Rs. 96 and Sialkot at Rs. 51.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs 1,575 (sellers) and Bank of Indias at Rs. 55.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 90 (clean pieces.) 4 per cent Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98.

THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION LD.

The fourth General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Corporation was held on Saturday at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the registered office of the Corporation, the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholker C.I.E., being in the Chair.

The Directors' Report and Audited statements of accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1915, were approved and adopted, the retiring Directors, Messrs. Padamshinh Narshinhbhai and Manibhai Gokulbhai Mulchand were re-elected and Messrs. K. S. Aiyer & Co., and Messrs. S. S. Engineer & Co., were re-elected Auditors for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CURRENCY NOTES.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE BOMBAY CHAMBER.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have again addressed the Government of India on the subject of Currency Notes, pointing out firstly that the figures denoting the values of Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 Notes are much too small and are not readily decipherable; secondly that the general resemblance between the Notes of the above denominations is very marked and that numerous instances of confusion arising between them have been brought to the notice of the Chamber; and thirdly that the texture of the Notes of all denominations is too thick and that in this particular as well as in those above indicated, the new Notes are much less convenient than the Notes in their old form.

The Chamber expressed a hope that it might be found possible to modify the design and texture of the Notes in such a way as to obviate the difficulties referred to.

THE MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND LIMITED.

The twentieth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above fund was held at its registered office in Girgaon on Sunday last, at 3 p.m. Mr. J. K. Parulker Chairman of the Board of Directors presided. The Annual Report and audited accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914, were approved and adopted. A dividend at 5 per cent. per share was declared. Messrs. D. K. Dalvi and S. K. Bole who retired by rotation were re-elected Directors. Mr. Krishnanath A. Kirtikar was reappointed auditor.

INTERNMENT OF ENEMY CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

PROTEST MEETING AT MADRAS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Catholic Indian Association held yesterday a resolution for a memorial to H. E. the Viceroy, protesting against the internment of enemy Catholic Missionaries was adopted. The memorialists say that they are loyal and devoted British subjects. Having considerable experience and influence the missionaries exercised and had fostered a sentiment of deep-rooted and unalterable loyalty to temporal rules. They were practically settled in India for good, had cherished the land of adoption and taken interest in the welfare of the flock as much as any British subject Internment, if resorted, to would set back the progress and general education of the community which the missionaries were instrumental in promoting. They did not at all cause dissatisfaction either by their speech or conduct. Several speakers pointed out that Indian missionaries and missionaries of Allied nationalities, both priests and nuns, were too few to meet the requirements of the Association and therefore prayed that the Catholic missionaries may not be interned.

COUNTERFEITING KING'S COINS.

TWO MOPLAHS GET 2 YEARS' R. I.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALICUT, Sept. 6.

Two Moplahs arrested sometime ago for counterfeiting one-anna, two-anna and four-anna coins were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Divisional Magistrate, Calicut.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 4th September 1915 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

Zymole Trokeys are just the thing for hoarseness. They clear the throat and soothe the irritated membrane. Absolutely harmless. B.2

BANKS

Name and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	7%	55
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,575
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,77
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	55
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	--	4%	16
Central Co-op Bk., Rs 25 ..	50	--	6%	
Poona Bk (Old Issue) .. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk {O 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
{P 50	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld. £4	£10	March.	5%	57
Mercantile Bank .. £ {12½ A ..	25	--	8%	£22
{12½ B ..	25	--	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	3
National Bank. of India £12½ .	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	£41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	695
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	--	95
Bo. Dyeing and Mg. Company ..	250	--	20	650
Bombay United ..	250	..	0	385
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	180
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,772½
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	470
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	385
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	30	1,30-
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent ..	100	April.	4	91½
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	8	185
David ..	250	do.	20	535
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	167½
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	15	265
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	386½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,140
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	235
Gold Mohur ..	500	--	25	400
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	8	123½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	28
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	7	180
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,295
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	10	595
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,110
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April.	45	1,102½
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec	50	1,840
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,225
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,160
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	800 nom
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	190
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	1,030
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	1374
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	400
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	270.X. D.
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	902½
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	7½	92½
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	185
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,372½
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,085
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton {O	500	--	Nil.	300
{P	500	--	77	591
Western India ..	1,000	--	15	235
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs.1 Yr.	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	240
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2½
Bamanka ..	5	..	Nil.	2½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	84X.D.
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15Yr.	200
Bo. Electric Sup. {P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	165X.D.
and T.Co. Ld. {O	£10	July	6%	190
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	2-
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	745
Bo. Landa Building ..	400	..	25	45
Bombay Steam {O	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	182½
Navigation Co. {P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	242-
Central I.M. Co.Ld.	10	April.	1	2½
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of I Life Rs 5	500	..	42%	510
The Eastern {O ..	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh0
Chemical Co. {D 2sh	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	} pasm.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250	250	--	Nil.	242
Katni Cement {O..	100	--	Nil.	85
{P..	40	--	Nil.	110
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	95
India Cotton Mill Co {O. {Old 100 / New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	5 nom. 105
	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
{P	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	120
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	10	70
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 1	153
Marsland Price Co. O	100	--	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co.P	100	--	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	635
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 4	34
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	40	735X.D.
Shivrajpur Syndicate.	10	..	Nil.	13½
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel {O	75	Jan.	6%	106½
Co {P	30	&	Nil.	205½
Tata Hydro Elec. O	150	June	6%	107½
" " P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,070X.D.
Tata Hydro "Deb. Con P.S. ..	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,065X.D.
Thacker & Co. ..	1, 00	April-Oct.	5½%	5% prem
Telephone Co. ..	..	May.	25%	192
Thacker & Co. ..	..	.. Rs. 4		120
Treacher & Co. ..	..	July	Nil.	545

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
OD—Cum dividend XD—Exdividend

PRESS COMPANIES

	Rs.		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500nom5
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Wort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat ..	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P.&M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	122½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	220
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	740
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	792½
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	65
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	256
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	238
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	30	505
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	122
Amritsar Patti Railway ..	100	Do.	7%	151½
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway ..	500	Do.	6%	640
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July	4%	114
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4%	113
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Nov.-June	4%	98
Hoshiar Poor Doab Ry. Rs. 100 ..	100	Apr.-Oct.	4%	107
*Jeandra Bhon Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Do.	4%	70
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs 50 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	48
*Sara Sirajgan Railway Rs 100 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	95
Shalkot Narowal Railway Rs. 50 ..	100	Jan.-July	4%	51
*Sind Light Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	162
Tapti Valley Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug	5%	547½X.D.
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100 ..	100	Jan.-July	4%	111X.D.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5.

Koweit	Wilson	Mauritius
Sept. 6.		
Baroda	Horscroft	Buareh
Belle-of-France	Carfill	Aden

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 6.

Fazilka	McNair	Bassein
Nairung	Grant	Genoa

The following vessels received port clearance yesterday.—

Steamer	Fazilka	for	Bassein
"	Nairung	for	Genoa

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading:

Steamers	Kaiser-Hind	for	London
"	Dwarka	for	P. Gulf
"	Belle-of-France	for	Barrow-in-Furness
"	Titania	for	Genoa

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 4th instant.

S. S. City of Agra:—The s. s. City of Agra, 3,090 tons, Captain Davies, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Richard Nordraek, 698 tons, Captain H. Hunn, will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Koweit:—The s. s. Koweit, 2,836 tons, Captain F. Wilson, arrived here on Sunday evening from Mauritius, which port she left on the 25th ultimo, with a general cargo and 20 saloon and 26 deck passengers.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain H. Horscroft arrived here yesterday from Buareh, with general goods on board and passengers.

S. S. Belle-of-France:—The s. s. Belle-of-France, 2,469 tons, Captain J. P. Carfill, arrived her yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 29th ultimo in ballast.

S. S. Fazilka:—The s. s. Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain C. Mc. Nair, sailed yesterday for Bassein in ballast.

S. S. Nairung:—The s. s. Nairung, 2,867 tons, Captain G. Grant, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

Monday, September 6, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Titanic	Knudsen	D. Nanji & Sons.
C. & R. Oswald	Maples	M. M. & Co
D. & R. Barolas	Horscraft	M. M. & Co
F. Umvolosi	Axelson	W. A. G. & Co
H. Zoma		M. M. & Co
K. Thlatlaehu	Blackie	M. M. & Co
N. Zambesi	Scott	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	K. N. & Co
Indravati	K. N. & Co
Asharmati	K. N. & Co
Satranji	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Inabo Maru		N. Y. Kabba
3 Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
6 Gibraltar	empie	K. N. & Co
7 R. Nordraak	Hunn	F. E. Campbell & Co
8 Bombay Maru	Perada	N. Y. K. & Co
9 Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
8 Horizones	Enynn	D. Nanjee & Sons.

HARBOUR WALL.

Pentakota	M. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Nizam	J. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Akbar	Murch	
Belle of France	ardill	
Aswell	Wills	
Kocsoo	Hannah	M. & Co
Khokon Maru	Tonjima-to	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Malta	Talbot	P. & O Co
Nursal	Thompson	T. M. & Co
Shwedagon	Gentles	Indo-Burma Pet. Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gibralter (s) 36 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 47 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 55 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 11 bales sawree cotton, H. E. Bode & Sons.

Halizones (s) 261 bales wool, B. Hujbhamy 11 bales wool, M. Bana; 55 bales wool, G. Goomarnall; 56 bales wool, D. Koondanmall; 32 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 274 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons; 330 bales cotton fly, Commercial Trading Co.; 76 bales cotton waste, Commercial Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, J. Purbhudas & Co.

BARROW IN FURNES.

Belle of France (s) 6,100 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

FOR HULL.

Umvolosi (s) 100 bales hemp, Keddle Reeve & Co.; 100 bales hemp, J. Rustomjee; 180 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 2,400 cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 800 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR Y

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

NAWAB OF SURAT'S ESTATE.

APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVER.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

MEHBOOB NISA BEGUM alias SANDU BEGUM.—Plaintiff v 1 MIR ABDUL RASUL ALAMKHAN, Nawab of Baila First Defendant, 2. MIR MASUD ALAMKHAN OF SURAT Second Defendant, 3. MIR SAYED ALAMKHAN of Surat, now temporarily residing in London Third Defendant.

This was a notice of motion on behalf of the plaintiff the daughter of Zeaulnissa Ladli Begum,, of Surat praying for a Receiver to be appointed to take possession of the estate and effects of the deceased Ladli Begum, for an order restraining the second defendant from interfering with or disposing of the said estate and effects, from receiving the said accumulations or interest thereon and for provision for maintenance of the plaintiff.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff in support of the notice of motion.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the first defendant, the Nawab of Baila,in support of the notice.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared to show cause against the notice.

LADLI BEGUM'S PROPERTY.

Briefly the alleged facts which gave rise to this motion are as follows:—

The plaintiff has filed a suit in the Bombay High Court against her brother the first defendant and her brother's two sons, the second and third defendants for administration of the estate of her mother Zeaulnissa Ladli Begum. She alleges that her mother died at Surat on 27th May 1915, leaving her and her brother as her only heirs according to Mahomedan Law. The said deceased was the eldest grand-daughter of the late Nawab of Surat. The deceased Begum died possessed of considerable moveable and immoveable properties. She was entitled to a pension by the British Government of Rs. 100,000 per annum. The Government of Bombay, however, used to pay to the deceased every year Rs. 47,000 only and paid Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 10,000 to the other members of her family. The balance of the pension amounting to Rs. 37,000 per annum was allowed to be accumulated in the hands of the Government of Bombay and the Government invested it in Government Promissory Loan Notes as a provident fund for the benefit of the family of the said deceased. The said accumulations now amount to over 17 lacs of rupees and are in the hands of the Accountant General of Bombay. These accumulations, the plaintiff alleges, belong to her mother's estate and are now held in trust for the estate. Under the influence and domination of the second defendant (her grandson) and his wife, Ladli Begum, with a view to defeat the claims of the plaintiff and the first defendant (her brother) invested the savings of her income in Port Trust Bonds &c and executed a will and two codicils, appointing the second and third defendants as executors of her estate. The plaintiff says that the allegations in the will and codicils to the effect that Ladli Begum had during her life time disposed of all her property and had kept no accounts were untrue and made under the undue influence of the second defendant whose sole object was to misappropriate the moveable properties left by the Begum. The deceased Begum had no right to make a disposition of the income of the said fund as she purports to have done by her will and codicils, except as to one-third thereof. The plaintiff contends that she and her brother (the first defendant) have become entitled to two-thirds of the moveable and immoveable properties left by the Begum. The second defendant and his wife have taken possession of all the properties left by the Begum except the accumulation of 17 lacs in the hands of the Accountant General. The plaintiff therefore filed this suit against the defendants for the administration of Ladli Begum's estate and for the ascertainment of her and her brother's share in the estate, for a declaration that the will and codicils are inoperative and for the appointment of a Receiver to recover the properties left by the deceased Begum.

Inter alia the plaintiff made this application for the appointment of a Receiver "pendente lite." In this application, the first defendant her brother supported her.

The application was opposed on behalf of the second defendant on the ground that a more frivolous application than this was never made to the Court. The second defendant had honestly come to tell the Court that Ladli Begum had not left any moveable property and her own will said so. As a matter of fact Ladli Begum did not leave any moveable or immoveable properties at her death. There were no allegations against the executors, no prima facie case was made out and there was not the least necessity for the appointment of a Receiver.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivered the following judgment:—

The plaintiff who is the daughter of the deceased Zeaulnissa Ladli Begum, has filed this suit against her brother the Nawab of Baila and his two sons, for the administration of her mother's estate. On the materials then before me I found nothing to justify any presumption of misuse of property by the second defendant who was said to be in possession of the whole estate. I directed that a short-date notice be given to the first and the second defendant returnable to-day, the third defendant being in England for the purpose of his education. Mr. Setalvad has appeared for the first defendant and supported the application of the plaintiff for the appointment of a Receiver. The second defendant appears by counsel and his first application was for a postponement of the argument of this motion on the ground that he had no time to put in his affidavit. That ground to my mind was not justified and I refused his application. He came from Surat to Bombay yesterday morning and between that and [illegible] o'clock to-day he had plenty of time to make an affidavit a yard long if he so wished. However, to avoid injustice, I have given him an opportunity to state shortly what he had to say. I am told by the plaintiff and the first defendant that Ladli Begum has left large quantity of ornaments cash, securities and several immoveable properties. The second defendant has sworn that all that Ladli Begum has left are debts. If a Receiver is appointed, he can take possession of nothing because nothing is admitted to belong to the estate of Zeaulnissa Ladli Begum. But it is possible that the second defendant may be concealing property belonging to the estate. It seems to me that under the circumstances, if the plaintiff and the first defendant are desirous of establishing in a Court of Law, that Ladli Begum has left any estate, they ought to have an opportunity of doing so and of securing it. If she has left no estate the second defendant would not be hurt by the appointment of a Receiver. In order to give an opportunity to them to establish their contention, I will appoint Mr. Sethna, a Receiver of the estate of Ladli Begum, with power if indemnified as to costs to file suits to recover the whole or any portion of the estate of Ladli Begum. The Receiver, I specifically order will have no power to make any claim over the corpus or income in respect of 17 lacs which are mentioned in the plaint and which the plaintiff and the first defendant say belong to Ladli Begum. I need make no order in respect of those moneys and on the motion I appoint Mr. Sethna Receiver of the estate of Ladli Begum, but with this limitation that he is to be at liberty to file a suit or suits if required to do so, to recover the estate if any of the deceased lady. Costs in this application will be costs in the cause and will be dealt with by the Judge hearing the suit.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING THAT FAILED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Inspector Shaw charged Heera Pandoo, a Hindu aged 22 years, with kidnapping Rachel Thomas a Christian girl aged about 15 years, on the 28th of last month.

The facts of the case are that Rachel Thomas is a daughter of Hannah Thomas who lives in 3rd Kamatipura Lane. Her daughter left her mother at Byculla where she is employed as cook telling her that she was going home. But instead of doing so she went to the accused from which place the complainant took her daughter and handed the accused to the Police.

The Court found that the girl went to the accused of her own free accord and lived with him as husband and wife for five days. She wanted to go back to him and marry him. There was no evidence that she was enticed away. The accused was discharged.

THIEVES SENTENCED.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon disposed of a case in which Rajabali alias Ebrahim and Sidick Kassam, both Mahomedans aged about 30 years, were charged by Inspector Carter with robbing one Tulsiram Laxman, on the 2nd instant, of a gold ear-ring valued at Rs. 12.

The evidence showed that on the night of the 2nd instant the complainant went to sleep on the foot-path at Chinch Bunder Road. He was wearing a *bali* and at about midnight he felt a tug at the ornament and got up and saw the first accused running away and No. 2 holding the complainant's legs. He raised an alarm and his sister came up and arrested the second accused. The first accused was also caught hold of subsequently by the Police.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced both the accused—accused No. 1 to three months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had one previous conviction, and No. 2 to one month's hard labour.

SMUGGLING OF CORRESPONDENCE.

BILL IN CEYLON COUNCIL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 6.

A Bill is to be introduced and carried through all its stages at the meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council with the object of making smuggling of correspondence an offence. Under its provisions, letters written in invisible ink may not be sent from the Colony and persons landing or embarking may be called upon to make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying correspondence and they may be searched to see if they have any letters. Should any be found they may be transmitted to the Censor. The ordinance will only have effect during the continuance of the war.

INJURIES AT A STEEPLE CHASE MEETING

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 5.

Col. Moore, 22nd Cavalry and Captain Dayrell received injuries at a fence during a steeplechase meeting.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

759-15—Purmanand and Co, Thaker Ratilal Tribhowandas v Dave Chhaganlal Kalidas, Jam R and D.

368-14—Crawford B and Co, Khatizabai v Ebrahim Mahimed Bham and ors, Captain and V, Dhanjishaw and B. Part heard.

S C 98-15.—Pestonji & G, Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Hursey [illegible], a firm. Motichand & D. Part heard, 25-6-15.

523-14.—Sabnis & G, Ahmeda... Dossaji v. Rehamatbai, widow. C & S Cunha, Part Heard, 6-8-15.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commr's Report.

502-07.—Sm B & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Dayabhai Japidas & ors, Ragh B & Co. Edg G W & Co.

Short Causes.

730-15.—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Maganlal Gangadas Jariwalla.

682-15.—Motichand & D, Balubhai Moolchand v. Kevalram Shivram & ors.

For Trial of remaining issues.

382-07.—M Blliothea, Aboo Mahomed Poonawala v. Haji Moosa Aba, & ors, Khalid & M.

Long Causes.

998-14.—Crawford B & Co, The Bombay Co, Ltd, v. Dada Miya Kandwam, Sabnis & G.

1311-14—Payne and Co, Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas and Co v Brijlal Bhugwandin Trivedi, Edgelow G W and Co.

1500-14.—J A Valles, Isabel Mary Cordeiro v. Dominica Mary Cardoz, Sabnis & G.

357-92—Matubhai J and M, Sale Mahomed Noor Mahomed and ors v Cassbhai Gulamhusein, Hiralal and Co. (for a pauper).

1002-11—Hiralal and Co (for a pauper), Cassum Gulamhussein v Fazul Jaffer and ors, Mathubai J & M.

302-14.—Jehangir S M and H, Fulbai, widow, v. Salley Mahomed Dharamsey, & ors, Matubhai J & M, Little & Co.

27-15.—Kanga & S for a pauper, Bai Maneckbai, widow v. Soodamal Nandlal, Manch & N, for a pauper.

79-15.—Payne & Co, H. E. Bode & Sons, a firm, v. Lalji Doongersey & Co, a firm, Sh D & D.

18-15.—Malvi H M & R, Bai Kapilagavri, widow, v. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi & ors. Man & H M & Co, Matu J & M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

901-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

894-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

831-15.—Payne & Co, Sonbai, widow, v. Jafferbhoy Fazalbhoy Goolam Hoosein, Patell & Ez.

633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

587-15—Rustomji and G, Nandlal Chunilal Desai v Amulak Khoobchand and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

82-15.—Patell and Ez, Umar Haji Sumar v. Bai Zilikhabai, widow & ors, Patell & Ez, Ty D & Co, Captain & U.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Ramjanally Meghji, N. C. Dalal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

950-13—Unwalla P and P, Kanji Jethsi and anr v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co. Wadia G and Co. Sabnis and G. Part heard.

274-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L. Not to be called on till 9-9-15.

275-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L. Not to be called on till 9-9-15.

273-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mehta D and L. Jamsetji R and D, Not to be called on till 9-9-15.

813-13.—Merwanji K & Co, Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors, v. Dewjibhoy Karrimbhoy & ors, Jehangir S M & H.

1119.14.—Khund L & M, Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm, v. Bai Mariambai widow & ors, Mehta D & L.

22-15.—Ard H D & Co, Tha Kordas Atmaram v. Moghibai, Captain & V.

700-14.—Captain & V, Jethabhai Hirji v. Neubai, widow, Manecklal & Co.

70.15.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd v. Rai Sahib Lala Mazir Singh, Edg G W & Co.

110-15.—In Person, Parbhudas Harakhji v. Vithal Govind Raja, Pandia & Co.

125-15.—Balkrishna & M, Raichand Kessavi & Co, a firm, v. Haji Cassam Haji Sedick Sumar, Captain & V.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, Nadirsha & D, Jam R & D.

240-15.—Payne & Co, The Connaught Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

241-15.—Payne & Co, The Empress Spg and Wg Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

242-15.—Payne & Co, The Howard & Bullough Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

206-15.—Pandia & Co, Raghavji Raghunathji v. Bai Kessarbai, widow, Bhimji & Co.

309.15.—Little & Co, Aboobaicker Abdool Rehman & Co, a firm, v. Ramparsab Ramchander, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

272-15.—Mulji & Th, Bhauji Versey & anr, v. Mahomed Khan Valad Dawood Khan, & anr, Captain & V.

726-15.—Madh K & Ch, Basil N. Lang, v. Ruttonsey Pragji, Payne & Co.

768-13.—Daphtary F & D, Rai Saheb Kesharising Chandmal v. Shivnath Shriram Assawa, & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

483-15—Motichand and D, Walchand Oomaji v Tejaji Gamnaji and ors.

507-15—Mirza M and M, Khushaldas Revandas Desai v Rambhai Bhailal potel.

522-15—Daphtary F and D, Messrs Sykes and Patkar a firm v Rehmat Unnisa Begam widow and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

539-15—Kanga and Sayani Tulsiram Ramsarup a firm v Gangaprasad Kanayalal a firm.

540-15.—Mirza M & M. Khushaldas Revandas Desai v Rawjibhai Bhailal Patel.

564-15—Crawford B and Co, The Mitsui Bussan Khaisha Ltd v Mohanlal Chaganlal.

601-15—Pandia and Co, Laxmidas Dayalji v Devkisson Tejmal.

674-15—Surajmal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Madanlal Ramkuvar and ors.

731-15—Malvi H M and R. Rai Bahadur Kallianmall Tillockchand v Sukhanand Gurumukhrai.

784-15.—N C Dalal, Maneckchand Kessondas Mutha, v. Shivjiram Raghunath Gavraikar.

786-15.—Motichand & D, Hakemji Adamji v. Ahmedally Shaik Kaderbhai & ors.

825-15.—Bhemji & Co, Shrinivasdas Sitaram Bavri v. Luchmandas Dwarkadas Ramchandra.

826-15.—Daphtary F & D, Dolatram Kandanmal, a firm, v. Chothmal Ramchander, a firm.

840-15.—Raghavayya N & Co, Messrs Purshotam Vishram & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Sarandas Jawta & Co, a firm.

852-15.—Little & Co, Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobhani, v. Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Mehta D & Lalji.

855-15.—Kanga & Sayani, Jotram Kidernath, a firm, v. Bankilal Bhagwandas & anr.

862-15.—Matubhai J & M, Haji Esmail Gulmahomed & Son, a firm, Cassamally Jafferbhoy.

875-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Sewaram Gokaldas, a firm, v. Bujrangdat Hardwar Potdar, Manecklal & Co.

877-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Prier De Soam & Co, a firm, v. Ramdhan Ramchander, a firm.

878-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Prier De Soane & Co, a firm, v. Jankidas Badridas, a firm.

880-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Prier De Soone & Co, a firm, v. Lachmandas Mulchand, a firm.

881-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Prier De Soane & Co, a firm, v. Shriram Maganlal, a firm.

882-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Prier De Soane & Co, a firm, v. Gangaram Harsukh a firm.

898-15.—Matubhai J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Ramchandra Moreshwar Joc.

993-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Bhagwandas Dayaram v. Ramrao Harichandra Mantri, Daphtary F & D.

945-15.—J C Dalal, Hariram Ragnathji v. Ramrao H Mantri, Daphtary F & D.

949-15.—Mulji & Tha, Esmail Allarakhia v. Moosa Haji Sheriff Sullemane and anr, Patell & Ezekiel.

965-15—Payne & Co, Abdool Hoosein Ebrahimji & ors v. Abdulalli Ebrahimji Amin & Desai.

977-15—Wadia G & Co Nowrosji Dinshaw Mody v. Byramji Nassarvanji Patel.

For Dismissal Under Rule 103.

M J 919-15—In Person (a pauper) Myrtle Millicent Hantley v. Archibald John Anderson Hantley.

Undefended New Long Causes.

598-15—Smetham B & Co Allibhai Chagla & Co. a firm v. Haji Jacob Haji Oosman.

669-15—Madhowji K & Ch Karsondas Ranchordas a firm v. Antoney Santisg Remedes.

700-15—Ardeshir H D & Co. Uttamchand Khemchand a firm v. Manilal Gopaldas.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1406-14—Shroff D and D. Ruttonsi Rawji a firm v The Bombay United Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Payne and Co. Part heard.

For further directions and Costs on Commr's Report.

598-14.—Jeh S M & H, Sookinabai, widow, & ors, v. Allarakhia & ors, Patell & Ez.

Long Cause.

194-14.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Hirachand Vanechand, a firm v. Shriram Patechand & ors, Bhai K. & G. For Settlement of Issues.

147-15.—Kanga & S. Gani Latiff, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and & Co, As per J O D 7-8-15.

Long Causes.

1350-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Edalji Cowasji Patel, v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai, widow, v. Parwatibai, widow and anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

753-14.—Mulla and M, Tillockchand Mamraj, a firm, v. Surajmal Leherchand, a firm, Surajmal & Co.

1293-14.—N C Dalal, Moreshwar Malwankar, v. Soorajbai, widow and anr, Patell & Ez, Edgelow G W & Co.

1369-14.—Mulla & M, Jainambai & anr, v. Maneckbai, widow, and anr.

1222-14.—N C Dalal, Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai, widow, and anr, Patell and Ez, Edgelow G W & Co.

644-14.—Payne & Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh, v. Sarupchand Hukumchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

195-14.—Madh K & C, Keshow Balwant Ragguru & anr, v. Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm and ors, Kh L & M, Sab & G, Edg G W & Co.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulia Kuppa and ors, Daphtary F and D, MatubhaiJ and M.

223-14—Daph F and D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Thacker Monji Liladhar and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

514-15.—Madh K & Ch, Shiv Narayen Baldeodas, a firm, v. Tillockchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

O S 328-15.—Payne & Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

1217-14.—Little and Co. The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, (in Liq), v. Krishna Subramany Aiyar, & anr, Edg G W & Co, In person.

443-14.—Sm B & Co, Kashinath Narayan Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar, & anr, Cap & J, Rustonji & G.

12-15.—Little & Co, John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Fariera Dewan a firm, Mir K & Co.

S C Ct 732-26191-14.—Jehangir M & S, Behramji Hirjibhai Warden & ors, v. Bai Samratbai, widow, Khand L & M.

145-15.—Khand L & M, Bai Samratbai, widow, v. Kaikhusrao Behramji Mehta & ors, Jeh M & S.

709-14—Motichand and D, Ranchordas Haridas and anr v Hooseinbai widow and ors, Patell and Ez.

102-15—Sm B and Co, W H Brady and Co, Ltd v S K T Karmappa Mudaliar, Pandia and Co.

1137-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Shapurji & Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank, Ltd, and anr, Kanga and S.

320-15.—Pandia & Co, Khimji Laxman Chavda & anr, v. Haji Jusub Haji Sidick, Mulla & M.

Before The Prothonotary in his Office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

Suit No. P P No. 670-15—16-15—In Person Datu Maruti v. Namdev Balwant 'Godge & anr, Manecklal & Co, Part Heard 31-8-15.

657-91—21-15—In Person Oodhowji Hausraj Thacker v. Kesharbai widow & ors Surajmal & Co. Tyabji D & Co. Amin & Desai.

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Rs. 8-15 per dozen.

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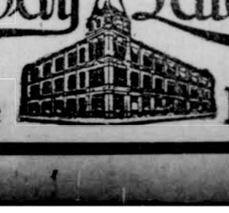
The garment that is so popular in this city. The body is cooled and protected from sudden chills. New Consignment due this week Vests or Knicker Drawers.

Price Re. 1 each.



Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd

DRAPERS OUTFITTERS



The Arcade BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Specie Bank, Meeting of Creditors, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.

Poona Races.

THURSDAY, Sept. 9.

Opening of Fort Trust Miniature Rifle Range, Yellow Gate, Princess Dock, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema, 9-30 p.m. The Grotesques.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7-8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DHARGALKAR.—Sept. 3, at his residence at Bandra Shantabai Dhargalkar, wife of P. Dhargalkar (Dentist) aged 25.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Corps Orders by Major R. W. E. Pennington, V.D., Commanding B. V. A.

Colaba, Sept. 6.

No. 827.—PARADES.

TUESDAY.

No. 1 Company will parade at the Government Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Fort Manning.

No. 2 Company will parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning, Colaba.

WEDNESDAY.

No. 1 Company will parade at the Government Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Fort Manning.

No. 2 Company will parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning, Colaba.

FRIDAY.

No. 1 Company will parade at the Government Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Fort Manning.

No. 2 Company will parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning, Colaba.

SATURDAY.

7 a.m. Recruits, Rifle Drill.

(Sd.) H. A. STARKEY, Lieut.,

Offg: Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

September 7.

146 Parades for the period ending 14th September 1915:—

MONDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Parade with arms Musk and Coy. Drill.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"F" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress Drill Order, khaki with helmets. All members must attend.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana for Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings. Parade with Arms Musky and Coy. Drill.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.

"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Coy. Drill.

"A" Coy. will parade until further notice at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters.

"E" Coy including recruits at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

"J" Coy. Trained Volunteers No. 4 Sections at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.

"J" Coy Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"C" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. All members must attend.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C" "D", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

Trained Volunteers 1 and 2 Sections of "J" Coy. Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Coy Signalling Class at 7 a.m. at the Cooperage.

THURSDAYS.

"G" Coy at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Pali Hill members.

"J" Coy Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"D" Coy at 6-15 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters. Dress.—Drill Order, helmets, Rifles &c.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

FRIDAYS.

"G" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Coy at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Coy Drill.

"C", "D", and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

SATURDAYS.

"A" Coy at 4 p.m. in the Liquor Shed Alexandra Docks.

"B" Coy. Signalling Class at 7 a.m. at the Cooperage.

198. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

"B" Coy. from Monday 6th to Sunday 12th inst. both days inclusive.

"G" Coy. from Monday 13th to Sunday 19th inst. both days inclusive.

Officers Commanding Cos. will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

200. Lecture.—There will be a lecture for Officers and N.C. Officers on Wednesday the 8th Inst. at 6-30 p.m. in the Municipal Hall.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

A LECTURE ON "JOURNALISM AS A CAREER IN INDIA."

Under the auspices of the Students' Union, Sydenham College of Commerce a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. B. G. Horniman on "Journalism as a Career in India" tomorrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the second floor of Whiteaway Buildings. Principal Percy Anstey will preside.

BOMBAY OPHTHALMIC SURGEON AT RAMPUR.

Dr. H. R. Dastoor, consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the original firm of Messrs Dinshaw M. Dastoor and Co., was invited specially by a telegram for the examination of H. H. the Nawab Saheb's eyes. After successfully attending to His Highness's eyes he left on Saturday for Bombay.

"SERVANT OF INDIA" ENTERTAINED.

At the invitation of Mr. Trikamlal R. Desai, Vakil, High Court several Gujarati pleaders and barristers met on Sunday evening at Mr. Desai's residence at Chaupati, to congratulate and offer their best wishes to Mr. Indulal K. Yajnik, Vakil, of the Bombay High Court, who has joined the servants of India Society; Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai presided.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two deaths and two attacks of plague and one death from small-pox were recorded in Bombay on Sunday, the plague attacks being reported from Chukla and Byculla. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 90 as compared with 78 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 67 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,070, out of which ten were found to be plague stricken.

S. S. CITY OF POONA.

The Ellerman Line S. S. City of Poona, Commander Neil McNeil, is expected to arrive this morning with the following passengers:—Dr. W. L. Abbott, Mrs. E. M. Alcock, Mrs. F. Chambers, Mr. J. W. Crispe, Mrs. Crispe, Mrs. L. Coates, Master A. M. Coates, Mrs. H. R. Dutton, Mr. A. B. Emslie, Mrs. H. A. M. Jones, 2 Children and Infant, Mr. C. E. Poole, Mrs. Poole, Mrs. K. Polly, Mr. S. W. Shepherd, Mr. D. A. Stylianides, Mrs. Stylianides and Infant, Mr. W. Simpson, Miss A. S. Worley and Mr. A. Williams.

RETIREMENT OF CHIEF BOOK-KEEPER: BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Mr. Cawasji Jejeebhoy Pustakia after having served in the Bombay Port Trust for the last 40 years in various capacities retired as Chief Book-keeper on 31st August. He entered the service at an early age of 19. Taking into consideration Mr. Cawasji's long service the Trustees at their meeting held on 31st August 1915 were pleased to grant him a gratuity of Rs. 3,000 in addition to his Provident Fund and made a special reference publishing services at a meeting of the Board held on 31 Aug. 1915. Mr. Cawasji on account of his good temper was popular amongst his staff.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mr. J. E. Jukes, I.C.S., has reported to the Police that a gold watch worth Rs. 300 has been stolen from his drawer by some one breaking into his bungalow at Harkness Road at about 3 a.m. on the morning of the 4th instant. Besides the bed room had also been raided and goods of the value of Rs. 57 were stolen away. In the morning, however, they found Rs. 56 worth of articles in the compound.

Miss Richards who resides at Narayan Dhabholker Road, has complained to the Police that on the morning of Saturday last articles of the value of Rs. 105 have been removed from her bed room by some one.

It is suspected that one and the same thief must have committed both these thefts.

A Moulvie named Abubaker Ahmed has informed the Police that during his absence on Sunday last sovereigns and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 345 have been taken away from a box in his room at Jackeria Street.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

THE "ENGLISHMAN'S" TRIBUTE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The "Englishman" commenting on Mr. Dadabhai Naoraji's 91st birthday celebration says "that this Indian while England should have succeeded in getting into the British Parliament representing a London Division in the liberal interests is a particularly striking testimony to his energy and resourcefulness. No Indian before had ever been in the House of Commons and it was a great thing that a stranger should have been able to persuade a large body of Londoners of "Merry Islington" who make up the Finnsbury Electorate to select him as their representative in the Council of Nation. It was in 1892 at the advanced age of 67 that Mr. Dadabhai Naoraji achieved his triumph."

RETURN TICKETS TO THE HAJ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—May we further trespass upon your space to make clear one or two small points in connection with the question of return tickets for pilgrims to the Haj:

Firstly, that the return ticket is available for two years from the date of issue, but if there is any real demand for an extension of this period to cover a third Haj, it can probably be arranged hereafter.

Secondly, that to a pilgrim, bonafide not returning by sea, a refund will be made at any rate after three months from the date of the Haj in the year of issue of the ticket. For example, this year the Haj is on the 19th of October and consequently, refunds will be made on application on or after the 19th of January, 1916.

Thirdly, that the pilgrim who wishes to deposit his return ticket at Jeddah should also deposit with the Agents one portion of his pass-port keeping the duplicate portion in his possession for the purposes of identification upon his return to Jeddah.

Fourthly, that single tickets will be given, to save trouble, to bonafide non-Indian residents of Mecca or Medina who the Commissioner of Police may be satisfied are not likely to again return from these places, but the Company reserves the right to withdraw this concession if they find it necessary to do so.

Yours, etc.,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Ltd

ANOTHER COTTON FIRE.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 30.000

Yesterday morning again, Colaba saw another fire on the same spot almost where there was on outbreak a few days ago. But this time the blaze was a bigger one and property to the extent of Rs. 30,000 was damaged.

The fire took place in 2nd Pasta Lane opposite the godown which was burnt down some time ago, in a godown which had two floors. The warehouse was divided into four separate compartments, the ground floor being used for storing cotton bales and on the upper floor a large number of old gunny bags was stored. The first to give information of the fire was Lance Naik No. 707, who at about 4-45 in the morning saw smoke coming out of the building. The Colaba Engine under Mr. Nagle arrived soon after being informed of the fire, but they were handicapped by there not being enough pressure of water in the street main so much valuable time was lost. The fire, it was found out, had first started in the gunny bags on the upper storey and the Fire Brigade people with the assistance of the Salvage Corps and the police succeeded in removing a large the Salvage Corps and the police succeeded number of cotton bales which would otherwise have been destroyed, if the fire, by some mishap, had come down as it did eventually. In the meantime fire engines from the Fort, Gowalia Tank, Haines Road, Rauleshwar, and Mandvi had arrived and as soon as there was sufficient pressure in the mains, they started work vigorously under the direction of the acting chief of the Brigade, Mr. Lainton. The fire spread rapidly to the godown on the ground floor, where there were pressed cotton bales, and the roof was also gutted. But after an hour's hard work they succeeded in bringing the fire under control but as was to be expected, the cotton was damaged, both fire and water sharing in the destruction.

The building is owned by Miss Hamabai Petit, and it has been damaged to the extent of Rs. 5,000, which is covered by insurance with the North British Insurance Company.

The owner of the gunny bags is Mr. Karsondas Premji, and the damage to these is estimated at Rs. 5,000 although they have been insured with the Lancashire and the Central Insurance Companies for Rs. 8,006. The cotton was insured with the Atlas Insurance Company and belonged to the Indian Agency. The damages in this instance are calculated at Rs. 20,000. It would thus be seen that the total loss sustained through the fire is Rs. 30.000 in all. The Fire Brigade authorities and the police are unable to state the exact cause of the fire.

COLOMBO SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 5.

The Special Tribunal composed of the Chief Justice and Messrs. Justices Ennis and DeSampye convicted A. R. Fernando, Editor of the "Lakmina" who was charged with attempting to promote feelings of ill-will and hostility among Singhalese and Moors. The plea of guilty was tendered and the accused was fined Rs. 15 on each count.

The next case taken up was that against the Editor of the "Sinhala Budhya." He was charged with exciting feeling of disaffection to His Majesty the King and Government established by law in Ceylon. He was also charged with attempting to promote feelings of ill-will and hostility between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. The accused pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 150 or in default two months' simple imprisonment on each count. On the second charge the accused was sentenced to a year's simple imprisonment, the term the accused had already spent in prison to be deducted.

The Editor of the "Sri Anurpure Puwata" was let off with a warning.

The case against the "Don Juan Bastian" under section 120, Ceylon Penal Code, was taken up but adjourned on a preliminary objection.

COLOMBO, Sept. 6.

The Special Tribunal composed of the Chief Justice and Justices Shaw and De Sampayo took up the case against the editor of the "Sri Lanka," charged under section 120 Ceylon Penal Code, convicted and sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment.

RIOT DAMAGES ORDINANCE IN CEYLON

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 6.

An Ordinance to provide compensation for losses by riots appears in the current issue of the "Ceylon Gazette." The object of this Ordinance is to introduce into Ceylon with such latitude as local circumstances require, the principle of the English Common Law (now given statutory form in the Riot Damages Act, 1886), that compensation for damages incidental to riots shall be payable by the inhabitants of the area in which such damages are occasioned.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following fresh subscriptions in aid of the abovementioned Fund have been received.—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 37,71,385-10-4; Bijapur Branch 312-1-0; Treasury Officer Nasik Rs. 231-0-9; Panchmahals District and Rewakanta Agency through Mamlatdar Kalol Rs. 187-4-0; Mamlatdar of Godhra Rs. 143-14-6; Proceeds of play performed by the Bombay United Club Rs. 103-4-6; Manager Government Central Press, (12th monthly donation) Rs. 60-7-2; "M. B. T." Rs. 50; R. V. Pethe Rs. 43; Kaira District 11th Instalment Rs. 19-8-0; G. S. Wilson Esq. Rs. 15; Wadhwan Thandar Rs. 11-6-0 and Sums below Rs. 10 Rs. 6. **Total Rs. 37,72,568-8-3.**

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE GROTESQUES

A SUCCESSFUL OPENING.

The Grosteques opened at the Excelsior Theatre last night and drew a large audience when a most successful and enjoyable programme was presented. The many well selected numbers lend themselves to a maxium of fun. The programme concludes with a (Grotesque) Impression of "A Village Concert" in which the whole Company take part. Mr. Fred Winn as the Vicar convulsed the audience with laughter and it can be safely said that never has more spontaneous merriment been aroused at the Excelsior. Mr. Fred Winn and Mr. Ewart Scot supply the comic element and were loudly applauded, and deservedly so, each time they appeared. The latter artiste made the house ring with applause with his "Sammy the Dashing Dragoon," and we hope that he intends to treat the public to "Gilbert the Philbert" before he leaves this city. Miss Lilian Gwynne has a charming voice and her rendering of "Chiara" and "The Sunshine of Your Smile" both elicited shouts of "encore," which were willingly responded to. Miss Irene Greville caused great amusement with her clever imitation of a child's singing. Mr. Archur Argent is a strong Bass and was well provided for in regard to his vocal abilities, singing "My Old. Shako" and "Blow Blow, thou Winter Winds" in fine style. Miss Phoebe Hodgson is a charming little dancer and her bewitching smile soon made her a general favourite. The Grotesques are, to conclude, a well balanced Company, there being scarcely a dull moment during their show and they are undoubtedly in for a successful run at the Excelsior. The Grotesques performed last night with all the dash and go for which the companies appearing at the Excelsior are renowned, and their arrival appear to have remedied what has been a long felt want, and that is effective work by a well-balanced variety company.

ALASTOR, THE MYSTIC.

Alastor, the well-known Palmist and Mystic, who is now staying at Fairfield's Hotel, Murree, has just concluded a visit to Kashmir, where he was the guest of H. H. the Maharaja of Jummu and Kashmir, at Gulmarg. H. H. was so delighted with Alastor that he has invited him to visit Kashmir every year. During his stay Alastor read hands at Nedon's Hotel, the proceeds of a substantial amount being given to the War Relief Fund. After leaving Murree, Alastor will go to Rawalpindi and Lahore, and later on will return to Bombay.

AGARPARA DACOITY CASE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The first case under the Defence of the Realm Act, in the district of twenty-four Peragannas, was taken up by a bench of Special Commissioners, consisting of Mr. A. Chaxaner, Additional Sessions Judge of Alipore, Babu Surendra Nath Mullick, High Court Vakil, and Babu Ganga Narain Rai, late Additional District Magistrate of Barisal, specially appointed by the Local Government to try one Bepin Behari Ganguli, of Halisahan, on a charge of highway robbery near Agarparah in the Barrackpore sub-division.

Mr. P. L. Roy, counsel for the Crown, requested the Court to visit the place of occurrence. The Commissioners thereupon inspected the place.

Mr. Roy, in opening his case, said that on 2nd August last the complainant Khetter Mohan Pal, who is a collecting Sircar under a rice merchant of Panihatti, along with another Sircar, got down at the Agarpara railway station and was coming with cash towards the Barrackpore Trunk Road, when the accused with five other young men pointed their pistols at him and his companion and tried to snatch the cash but failed owing to numerous people of the locality coming up. Thereafter a lengthy chase was given by the villagers; the accused dropped down exhausted and was secured by the villagers and brought up to the Khardah Thanah.

The Commissioners framed a charge of dacoity against the accused who pleaded not guilty.

The case is proceeding.

IMPERIAL LAGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

The Agenda for the first meeting of the Imperial Council is practically unchanged.

The composition of the two select committees will be as follows:—

The Indian Steam Vessels Bill: Sir Ali Imam, Sir William Vincent, Mr. R. E. Steven, Sir Fazalbhoy Carrimbhoy, Rai Sita Nath Roy, Mr. Low, Mr. Stewart and Sir William Clark.

The Hindu University Bill Sir Ali Imam, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Cobb, Dr. Sunder Lal and Sir Harcourt Butler.

CUTCH MUNDRA PANJRAPOL.

Rao Bahadur Kesheoji Nathu Sailor, of Bombay, who is a native of Cutch-Mundra, has endowed to the Mundra Panjrapol a "Krishnarpan" gift of Rs. 5,000 for the erection of a building in the Panjrapol.

A largely signed memorial by Indians has been presented to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the subject of medical treatment of Indian women. The memorialists state that a separate hospital worthy of the metropolis of India be constructed on a convenient suitable site for the better class of Indian women.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. G. A. (3) V. BENGAL UNITED (0).

The score of three goals to nil is scarcely a true idea of the play between the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Bengal United last evening. The Artillerymen were only able to notch one point after fifty minutes' play, the other two goals being scored in the last ten minutes. The United played much better football than their heavier opponents, and had quite as much of the game as the Gunners although playing one short in the initial period, and were indeed unfortunate in not scoring. They worried the Gunners to such an extent in the early stages of the second half, that Franklin, who has always played in the Gunners' defence in former years, was called back to assist Weaver, while Bagley moved up into the forward line. This move was doubtless due to the fact that Franklin is much speedier than Bagley and would be better able to keep out the nipply United quintette. Holden, the hard-working and resourceful centre-half of the Gunners, was an absentee, and the lack of his services was keenly felt, although O'Neill, who moved across from the right filled the position creditably. Slade, a new-comer, filled O'Neill's place at right-half and showed great promise, this being only his first appearance on the soccer field. Massey and Gloster were the pick of the forwards, and are the only attacks that have any idea of shooting. O'Keefe manages to get in one good shoot to every ten tries. Dodd was called upon to save one or two hot shots and negotiated them successfully. We should like to see this player well tested, his build is remarkably well adapted to goal-keeping. For the losers, Acharya was again a host in himself, and cannot be too loudly praised for his good play. He can be safely classed as the best back seen on the Cooperage this season. He shows wonderful judgment and the cool and collected manner in which he tackles the opposing forwards elicits well deserved applause frequently from the spectators. A word of praise is also due to Khan who rendered Acharya valuable assistance at back. He is not brilliant, but his plodding play often gets his side out of a tight corner. Shrinivash and Shivrao worked hard in the half line, while Chatterjee a new man did not give a very convincing display. Two new players appeared in the forward line. Thapa coming on in the second half to complete the team. Hussein and G. Iyengar gave a very pretty exhibition of footwork in the forward line and Siletkar was also responsible for some good play. Dass saved some hard shots in fine style but should have saved the first goal scored against him, the other two goals gave him no chance.

The game ended:—

R. G. A. ..... 3 goals.

Bengal United ..... Nil.

R. G. A.:—Dodd, goal; Weaver and Bagley, backs; Jennings, O'Neill and Slade, halves; Gloster, Massey, O'Keefe, Franklin and Lee, forwards.

Bengal United:—Dass, goal; Khan and Acharya, backs; Shivrao, Shrinivash and Chatterjee, halves; Hussein, G. Iyengar, Siletkar, Thapa and Ram, forwards.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	Goals F	A	Pts
R. G. A.	10	9	0	1	38	2	19
Medicals	11	8	2	1	23	6	17
Bombay Gymkhana.	9	7	1	1	36	8	15
Y. M. C. A.	10	5	3	2	13	13	12
6th Devons	11	4	5	2	14	18	10
Bengal United	10	2	7	1	9	23	5
Inst. Luso-Indiano.	10	1	8	1	3	25	3
Lusitanians	10	0	9	1	2	43	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana v. Medicals.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was a fairly good attendance at a meeting held on Sunday last, and some very even and exciting shooting was witnessed.

Preceedings commenced with a 10-Bird Handicap Sweep under at unknown angles, A. Leeson with a sequence of 10 kills and J. Cuninghame with 8 kills and 2 handicap tieing, and on shooting off the tie in the next event Cuninghame was the winner.

The second event was a Double Rise Competition at 5 pairs of birds which was won by J. Cuninghame with 9 kills and 1 handicap A. Leeson with 9 kills and W. C. Morley with 8 kills and 1 handicap dividing second prize.

The Tyros Cup, in conjunction with a sweepstake, was then shot for, "kills" in this event with the first barrel counting 3 points, and with the second barrel 2 points all handicap points being trebled. The top score was returned by A. Leeson, who being ineligible to compete for the cup took the Sweepstake, W. C. Morley with 17 points and 3 handicap winning the cup, and as this was his third successive win he won the cup outright.

The sixth round of the C. B. S. A. Medal was then fired, W. C. Morley and A. Leeson with 8 kills and A. Kennedy and A. S. Knowles with a similar score inclusive of handicap made the best scores. In shooting off the tie, a prolonged duel between Morley and Knowles ensued, and it was not till thirty birds had been shot at that the former was able to claim the Sweepstake.

A Miss and Out Competition followed. Competitors in this event having to walk up to the traps from a distance of 25 yards, and trap being released at the option of the Trapper, A. S. Knowles and A. Leeson soon shook off their rivals and the latter was eventually the winner.

The final event was a 10-Bird Spoon shoot, to which an optional sweep was added, A. Leeson with a run of 10 kills obtained the Spoon, W. C. Morley with 9 kills and A. S. Knowles with 7 kills and 2 points taking the Sweep prizes.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY JEWISH SPORTING CLUB V. NEW ESPLANADE CRICKET CLUB.

Played on Sunday at the Esplanade Maidan the Bombay Jewish Sporting Club won by 2 wickets and 73 runs. Scores.—

BOMBAY JEWISH SPORTING CLUB.

E. Ezekiel 1, Meyer Gindell 14, Samson Elisha, not out 32, S. B. Payne 0, G. M. Benjamin 2, Aaron Samson 2, M. B. Daniel 52, Samuel Elisha 4, R. Isaac (Capt.) 2, H. S. Hyams and Benjamin Joseph did not bat extras 10. Total (for 8 wickets) 123.

NEW ESPLANADE C. C.

Karadker 4, Kanli 4, Kelusker 9, Dharadhar 0, Manglorker 2, Nayak W. B. 5, Khedeker 7, Jayaker V. K. 5, Nayek M.V. not out 2, Mali 0 extras 12. Total 50.

NATIONAL BANK C. C. V. KILLICK NIXON AND CO'S C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the National Bank C. C. by 44 runs.

NATIONAL BANK C. C.

Hegde 0, Motirana 6, Cook, 1, Pai 7, Peters 13, Crichton 13, Mathews 5, White 0, Naik not out 8, Edekar 8, Raja 1, extras 10. Total 72.

KILLICK NIXON & Co. C. C.

Gandi 0, Machliwala 4, Vijaykar 2, Pilgaoker S. B. 0 Knight 5, Pange 5, Dewoolkar D. N. 4, Lodge 0, Pilgaoker D. B. 0, Gilbert 0, Dewoolkar G. N. not out 3, extras 5. Total 28.

Bowling for the Bank Mr. R. Cook took five wickets for 9 runs.

BANK OF BOMBAY C. C. V. NATIONAL BANK C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the National Bank C. C. by 38 runs. Scores.—

BANK OF BOMBAY C. C.

Shroff 43, Padashah 1, Navalkar Y. A. 0, Trilokekar 0, Vagal 7, Dibbs 0, Gazdar 5, Navalker K. S. 2, Dharadhar 0 Talpade M. S. 3, Talpade B. A. not out 7, extras 1. Total 69.

NATIONAL BANK C. C.

Hegde 8, Motiram 5, Cook 32, Pai 31, Peters 4 Sequeira 6, Mathews 2, White 0, Naik 3 Edekar 5, Raja not out 0, extras 1. Total 97.

RALLI'S XI CRICKET CLUB.

A cricket match was played on the Oval Maidan between the Ralli's XI Cricket Club and the Elphinstone College Gymkhana on Sunday, the game resulting in a draw.

The Elphinstone College Gymkhana scored 136 runs for 5 wickets.

The Ralli's XI scored 112 runs for 3 wickets.

WEDNESDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

HANDICAPS.

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—Distance R. C. and distance over 7 flights.

Pardhill 11-12; Souitline 11-12; Solution 11-7; Bachelor's Knot 10-4; Airmen 9-10; First Venture 9-0.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Forward III. 9-12; Polish 9-12; Kempion 9-7; Primrose Morn 9-6; Criton 9-2; Hopmer 9-0; St. Andrews 8-3; Twa Brigs 8-1; Lady Muriel 7-12; Vanity Box 7-8; Madrina 6-10; Miss Rollestone 6-7; Seignaurie 6-2.

THE VISITORS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Pretty Good Sort 9-12; Double Chin 9-10; Puss-in-boots 9-7; Cherrywood 9-5; Yuin 8-12; Manilla 8-11; Ute 8-7; Gipsy's Advice 8-7; Seignaurie 8-4; Smirk 8-3; Hamara 8-2; Forfeit 8-2; Mil 8-0; Pie Crust 7-10; Shell 7-4; Pension 7-1; St. Alban 7-0; Little Speed 6-12; Aubrey 6-8; Lord Robert 6-7; North 6-4; Partial Eclipse 6-0.

If top-weight accepting is under 9st. 10 lbs. it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Soomsam 9-10; Maasal 9-2; Dhaidan 9-0; Beethoven 8-8; Minerva 8-7; Bravo 8-6; Mat-hat Baig 8-0; Tenebreuse 7-12; Abdul Aziz 6-12.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Ros Comain, Lady James, Dalmatia and Cider.

THE VISITORS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Sugar Loaf, Airman, Molly S., Keerit, Sparkes, Bunty, Penny Pie, Drill Mistress, Katharos, and Lumination.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Saidan.

TROUBLES O MOTORISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall be pleased if any of your readers can throw some light upon the question of prosecution of motor car drivers, when their cars accidently emit smoke temporarily. It is a well-known fact by motor users that an excess of lubricating oil which is the chief cause of smoke will cause trouble with sparking plugs and therefore the excess is to be avoided by all possible means. Can any of your readers say if, when a car is seen emitting smoke by the police or the Smoke Nuisance inspectors, whether it is necessary for them to point out the fact to the driver at the time before a case can be made out in the police court. A recent prosecution has resulted in my being fined two months and 20 days after the offence was alleged to have been committed and although he was not able to say if he saw the supposedly smoking car from behind or before, or if he passed or was passed by the offending motor, and could not say which way he was travelling at the time, which by the way was Sunday morning, and the scene of the alleged nuisance Old Parbhadevi Road, Mahim.

Any useful information will I am sure be most acceptable to the motoring public of Bombay because as things appear to stand at present any one can be hauled up by a Smoke Nuisance Inspector at pleasure and has no opportunity of defending himself or bringing witnesses on his behalf.—Yours, etc.

A MOTORIST.

The members of the New Gujarati Club of the Wilson College Hostel entertained Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at an evening party on Sunday.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 7, 1915.

THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

The mystery of the cotton fires, which were so numerous in Bombay last year, still remains unsolved. Many people still hold to the theory of spontaneous combustion in which we have never believed, though we are not prepared to pronounce *ex cathedra* that the theory is one which should be regarded as absolutely beyond reasonable discussion. Lately, too, an attempt has been made to attribute the authorship of these fires to German agents, who are alleged thus to have secured a quantity of cheap cotton for storage in Germany against the war which she had planned. But all the numerous wonderful theories that have been propounded seem to be quite beside the mark, seeing that Government and the police have apparently solved the whole mystery long ago. We read in the Report of the Commissioner of Police on the Administration of the Police in the City of Bombay for 1914 the following astounding paragraph:—

Cotton Fires Enquiry.—During the past year the Criminal Investigation Department have been busily engaged in enquiring into the cause of the epidemic of cotton fires in Bombay. Experiments were carried on to test various theories put forward, but no tangible result has been obtained. A thorough examination of the books of various companies has established, however, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that considerable fortunes have been made over the fires by those engaged in the cotton trade, as a result of a system of fraud in the dealing, mixing and classification of cotton. This has been facilitated by slack methods of insurance, which are in turn rendered profitable by clever underwriting. Our investigation into this matter is by no means complete. A special report will be submitted to Government on the subject in due course.

And in the Government Resolution on this Report we find the following comment:—

The Criminal Investigation Department has been engaged upon many interesting and important cases summarised in the Report. In connection with the cotton fires inquiry it has been established by the Department from an examination of the books of various companies that considerable fortunes were made over the fires by those in the cotton trade. The result of the further researches of the Department into the matter will be awaited with interest by Government.

Now it may be that these cotton fires, or some of them, were caused wilfully. As to that we have always inclined to the opinion that they were. But to proceed from that to a wholesale assumption that the cotton trade of Bombay was generally engaged in a conspiracy to make large fortunes, and did make large fortunes, or that any considerable body of merchants did so, as the Police Commissioner's Report asserts, is, we have no hesitation in saying, a preposterous proposition, for which there is no foundation in fact. And that such a report should not only have been allowed to be published but should actually be endorsed and aggravated by the benediction conferred upon it in a Government Resolution, is a grave scandal. This Government Resolution, or that portion of it which we have quoted, indeed, ought to be withdrawn without any further delay. For it places a large body of merchants, if not the whole cotton trade, under a ban of suspicion of a most odious character without any just reason. We were told the other day by an eminent judge that, if people were sent for trial on such inadequate grounds as in certain cases that were brought before him, nobody in Bombay would be safe. This mode of throwing accusations wholesale at respectable firms, regarding a matter that is admittedly still under investigation and in regard to which only one party concerned has been given the opportunity of meeting a definite charge in open court, is infinitely worse to our mind than the matters which roused the just indignation of Sir Dinshah Davar, and constitutes a still graver threat to the public safety. If we are to have accusations of this sort slung about in official reports and Government Resolutions before the people concerned have been given a legal and definite opportunity of meeting the insinuations made against them, one does not know where the license of the police, and the authorities generally, will be brought to an end. It is astounding beyond words that the Governor-in-Council should have been led into such an endorsement of the statement contained in the Police Administration Report, and we can only conceive that Government have either never thought about the matter, and are ignorant of the real facts, or that they have been grossly misled. It is necessary, therefore, briefly to relate the history of this extraordinary business.

Subsequent to the publication of the Report of the Committee that was appointed to consider the origin of the fires the Government, at the instance of certain officials, ordered a further investigation into the matter. A mamlatdar and one or two subordinate police officers were imported from Khandesh for this purpose and grafted on to the Criminal Investigation Department of the Bombay Police. In order to pursue their investigations with the greater freedom certain sections of the Bombay City Police Act were made use of to assist them in their operations. As to the use that was thus made of this Act we shall have a good deal to say on a future occasion. The Act gives the power to "any officer in charge of a section" who is investigating any case in respect of a cognisable offence to call upon anyone for the production of any document or documents which may assist him in his investigations. A number of cotton merchants were thus compelled to lodge their books at the offices of the C. I. D. where this amateur detective, in the shape of a Khandesh mamlatdar, conducted a fishing enquiry through these books lasting, we believe, something like six months. At the end of that period one merchant, on making a last despairing demand for the return of his books, was invited to the Police Office and after being detained there till late in the afternoon was placed under arrest. We have not space to enter into the details of this case on this occasion, though we propose to deal with it fully another day. But the result of it is well known. After one hearing the Public Prosecutor was obliged to appear and admit that there was no case to put before the court. The prosecution was, in fact, a lamentable failure,—as would have been at once foreseen by anyone who knew anything about the business concerned,—and it ought never to have been launched. Now, we may assume that the people engaged in this wonderful investigation took into court the strongest case they could find, or at any rate one that might be regarded as a test, and that they have not any better evidence in any of the remaining cases that were investigated. And it is important to note that the Police Commissioner's Report, with its startling anouncement of wholesale fraudulent transactions and its threat of revelations to come, was written before the case to which we have referred was taken into court to meet with an ignominious collapse. Yet, in the face of this and what has subsequently happened and the failure to carry the matter any further, the Report is allowed to be published and is followed up by the approving remarks of the Governor-in-Council.

So far as we have been able to gather there is no justification whatever for the monstrous charges levelled against a number of firms of standing and repute. But beyond the injustice thus done to these private firms, of whom it is known that their books have been under investigation, there is the very grave question of public interest,—of public safety,—involved. In the first place, it is, in our opinion, a gross abuse of the powers given to *police officers*, definitely specified, under the Act to compel business firms in this wholesale fashion to produce their books, for the inspection of an officer of the Executive temporarily employed for the purpose, and to retain these books for months at a time for the purpose of conducting a fishing enquiry, not because *any officer in charge of a section*, as the Act provides, is investigating a definitely alleged offence, but because some official has formed a mere theory that an offence has been committed and an amateur crime investigator, in the person of a mamlatdar, has been commissioned to find out whether an offence has been committed or not. In the second place, however suspicious the circumstances may appear to one who has searched these books of account without a proper professional knowledge of their contents, it is intolerable that on this alone these firms should be held up to public opprobrium by a general sort of statement that the investigation has shown that large fortunes have been made by a system of fraud in the "mixing, dealing and classification of cotton",—whatever that may mean,—the phrase itself exhibits gross ignorance of the legitimate practices of the trade. In the third place, it is still worse that this statement should have been published after an attempt has been made to bring one of these firms within the meshes of the law and has utterly failed. The whole business involves a danger to the public which requires to be fully exposed and stopped. And we shall deal with the matter again with a view to exposing the questionable methods that have been pursued. But, in the meanwhile, we trust that Government will realise the justice of at once removing the stigma that they have placed on the trade in general and a number of firms in particular. Even assuming that these investigations are still in progress and that there is any intention of launching further prosecutions, it is essential that this should be done, for it is, in any case, highly improper that either the police or Government should be allowed to prejudice in this way any cases that may be taken into court. And, finally, it would be as well if the Bombay Police were left alone to do their own work. They can do without the assistance of imported Mofussil Officials.

Notes of the Day.

An Epic of Heroism.

We publish on another page the full text of the description "by a British officer in touch with Headquarters," of the operations of the Lahore Division in the second battle of Ypres. This is the first detailed account we have had of the heroic part played by troops from India in one of the greatest battles in British or Indian military history, and its somewhat belated publication by the Press Bureau in Mail week seems to have been more or less accidental. It is none the less very welcome. It covers the last eight days of April, when the renewed effort of the enemy to break through to the coast was made with unparalleled vigour and with the use, for the first time in the war, of asphyxiating gas. The narrative of the part played by the Lahore Division in helping to resist the attempt to find a way to Calais, the successful resistance of which will prove to have been one of the deciding factors of the war, is an epic of heroism never before excelled by British and Indian troops fighting side by side, and the story is one which no Englishman or Indian in this country can read without a feeling of intense pride at the indomitable fortitude and the ability displayed by the British and Indian regiments taking part.

Germany's Peace Overture.

The reports from Washington regarding the feelers thrown out by Germany for peace are gradually crystalising into definite statements. It is now authoritatively known, so Reuter tells us, that Germany has intimated to the United States that overtures for a peace discussion would be acceptable in Berlin,—overtures presumably by President Wilson. This is not the first time that German diplomacy has resorted to the simple and childlike device of relieving herself of the actual charge of having made the overture herself by suggesting that someone else should make overtures. But the overtures are none the less Germany's. Fortunately President Wilson is credited with taking quite a sensible view, and does not propose to make any further efforts until Great Britain and her Allies indicate their readiness to entertain them. So there is an end of the the matter, since the time is a long way off when the Allies will be ready to enter into any discussion of the sort. And when the time comes, it may be that some other neutral receiver of peace overtures will have to fulfil the role so much desired by Mr. Wilson, since the German submarines seem bent upon provoking the United States to action; and the worthy President may find himself willy nilly in the role of a belligerent instead of that of a peacemaker.

The First Step.

But Germany, of course, has only taken the first step as yet. The belligerent who first wants to make peace on account of having reached the stage of exhaustion generally begins with a haughty announcement of his willingness to listen to peace overtures. After a time he openly makes his own overtures and then passes through a stage of declension until his appeals for peace become quite desperate. It would be very convenient for Germany, of course, to have a peace discussion just now, accompanied by an armistice during which she would be able to recover her breath and negotiate on the basis of being in the occupation of Belgium and Poland. It was Frederick the Great, we think, who boasted that when defeat stared him in the face and even when his enemies were overrunning Prussia, he always managed to keep some portion of his armies in hostile territories which gave him a basis for negotiation. Germany to-day is in a better position than that, but the principle is the same, and though she may see that ultimate defeat is certain she feels that, if peace can be discussed while she is yet in possession of hostile territory, she will be able to make satisfactory terms. But there will, of course, be no discussion of peace on the side of the Allies while a single German soldier remains in Belgium, France or Poland.

Men Who Answered the Empire's Call.

The success with which England has been able within a year to raise a voluntary army of three million men fully officered is not less than amazing. But few have realized some of the secrets of this success, one of which lies in the anxiety displayed by Englishmen who went home from all parts of the earth at the call of their country in need. Extraordinary stories of such men have been told, but the most romantic of all is that told by an officer in the Royal Engineers who is about to go to the Front. He said that four-fifths of the subalterns who were training with him at Chatham had come from abroad to take their share in the war. One of them was in the Arctic Circle when the news reached him in this remarkable way. He was proceeding about two hundred miles north of Edmonton when an Indian who passed his camp told him that there was a big war. The Englishman replied that that was right,—America was fighting Mexico. But the Indian was urgent about it being a very big fight,—"not Boston men, but King George men fighting." The Englishman at last began to think that something momentous was happening, and he struck camp and went to the nearest trading station, where he learnt that England had been at war for four months. He immediately hurried home from Canada to give his services to the country. Among the subalterns mentioned, it is interesting to add, there were engineers from South America, the United States, India and the Eastern treaty ports.

The "Mysore Economic Journal."

The "Mysore Economic Journal" has during the short period of its existence established a high reputation among magazines dealing with subjects of economic interest. More than this it serves as a constant reminder of the industrial and economic activities of the Mysore State. We have received a copy of the special birthday number of this "Journal," the contents of which are of more than usual interest. Part of the number is devoted to articles and reports regarding the recently held Mysore Economic Conference to which we have referred on previous occasions. Those who have not been able to follow the proceedings of this important conference cannot do better than read this part of the journal. Among the articles, which are all worth reading, there are some which at once engage interest. Newspaper enterprise in this country, thanks to the Press Act, is not a very promising industry. But the business of printing generally, a business which ranks high in western countries, has enormous possibilities of development in India though professional men, strictly so-called, would decline to admit it amongst the "professions." An article on "Printing as a Profession for Educated Youths," from the pen of Mr. C. H. Yates, Superintendent, Government Press, Bangalore is, therefore, of great practical interest. The other important articles are "The Master Weaver" by Mr. Alfred Chatterton, Director of Industries, Mysore, "Rural Sanitation" by the Director of Public Health Institute, Mysore, and "Statistics of Economic Progress" by Mr. N. Madhava Rao.

Belgaum Sanitary Association.

It is a satisfactory sign of the times that the excellent example set by the Bombay Sanitary Association in educating the people in the principles of sanitation is being followed in other parts of the Presidency. The Belgaum District Sanitary Association, founded in 1913, is one of the few examples of success attained in this respect by the co-operative efforts of official and non-official workers. A feature of its work is that it is mostly performed by local secretaries who are in charge of one or two villages, and whose duties are to visit the villages assigned to them as often as possible and to educate the villagers in the matter of sanitation and hygiene, and more particularly, to see that the principles inculcated by the Association are actually put into practice. There were, according to the latest Report of the Association, eleven such secretaries working in 1914. The Association has been able to arouse much interest and zeal among many people of the district in their own sanitary improvement. but the work done till now, as the Report itself admits, is not as satisfactory as it ought to have been. There are still many towns and villages where even the objects of the Association are not known. To approach these with a view to making the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene as popular as possible, the co-operation of more and more educated persons is needed and we trust it will soon be forthcoming.

A Railway Grievance.

In some respects the Railway companies in this country adopt a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy and in nothing more so than in matters which affect the convenience of poorer railway passengers. The want of a roof for the long open bridge at Anand Junction has been a long standing grievance, but, so far, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company has not thought fit to look to the matter. Anand is a big and very important junction station traversed to and fro by twenty-six trains in a day, and at a rough estimate ten thousand people are daily detrained and entrained at this junction. A big iron bridge has been provided, but nothing has been done to remove its defect which is a perennial source of sufferings to hundreds of children, women and men,—most of them poor,—who cross it both during the dry season and scorching sun and during the wet days of the monsoon. The inhabitants of Anand have more than once appealed to the Railway authorities but the attitude adopted by the latter in this matter is seen in the fact that when a gentleman, resident in Petlad, out of pity and sympathy towards the poor passengers arranged to put 40 or 50 pairs of Indian shoes at the bridge to save the people from the heat of its iron steps and floor while moving across during the Summer, the District Traffic Superintendent of the Railway at once put a stop to it. It has, therefore, been thought expedient to send an application, signed by more than five thousand inhabitants of Gujerat and other districts, a copy of which is sent to us, to the Chairman of the Railway Board at Simla asking him to direct the erection of a wooden roof or one of tiles over the bridge. We trust that the Railway Board will give its immediate consideration to this grievance and see that it is soon removed.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has very generously offered a contribution of Rs. 500,000 for the provision and equipment of aeroplanes for use at the Front; the offer has been gratefully accepted.

It is reported that H. H. the young Nawab of Bhawalpur is steadily progressing and the doctors think the case hopeful, the temperature having gone down.

Lady Carmichael continues to make favourable progress and is now considerably better.

It is understood his Excellency the Governor of Madras leaves Ootacamund about the 18th October for Mysore and will pay a visit to Bangalore and Kolar and reach Madras about the 26th of October.

Mr. Lowndes, the Law Member-designate, is expected to arrive in India on December 10 and the tenure of the appointment by the Hon. Sir Ali Imam will be extended by a few weeks in order that his services may be retained until the arrival of Mr Lowndes.

The Hon. Sir Francis and Lady Spring arrived at Bangalore from Madras on Sunday evening. It is believed that the arrival of Hon. Sir Francis Spring is in connection with the proposed construction of the harbour at Bhatkal.

The election of the Rt. Rev. Father Polia as Coadjutor, Bishop of Allahabad with the right of succession has been confirmed by the Pope.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALLAN LINER TORPEDOED.

NO LIVES LOST.

GERMANY'S PEACE OVERTURES

BRITISH BLUEJACKETS LAND NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Allan liner Hesperian was torpedoed without warning last Saturday night west of Fastnet, bound for Montreal from Liverpool with 700 passengers and 250 crew.

All on board have been saved. There were one or two Americans among the passengers.

Mr. Balfour in an important and striking letter to a correspondent explained "the amazing change" in the diplomatic attitude of Germany towards the United States. He says that the reason is that the authors of submarine piracy have had time to measure its effects. "What were merely crimes in May are seen to be blunders in September."

It is authoritatively known that Germany has stated to President Wilson that a peace discussion would be acceptable at Berlin. President Wilson, however, is not prepared to proceed with the matter unless the Allies take the initiative.

The recent landing and subsequent operations in Gallipoli have caused a decided change in the views of Germans with regard to the Dardanelles.

British submarine blue-jackets landed and attempted to dynamite a railway bridge twenty-nine miles from Constantinople.

The Turks admit that the region of Seddel Bahr was subjected to a prolonged bombardment.

Roumania continues rigorously to prevent the transit of Austrian and German war material to Turkey.

The Tsar has arrived at the Front.

The Russians still keep the Germans near Vilna in their old positions. They have successfully repulsed a German onslaught in the region of Grodno intended to cut the line of retreat.

Violent bombardment of enemy positions is taking place in many sectors of the western front, and French batteries at many points silenced German guns.

SIR EDWARD GREY

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Sir Edward Grey is suffering from renewed eye trouble.

ANOTHER LINER TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING

950 SOULS ON BOARD: ALL SAVED.

THE LINER HESPERIAN TORPEDOED.

950 SOULS ON BOARD.

ALL PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 5.

The Allan liner Hesperian was torpedoed without warning last evening at 8-30, West of Fastnet.

She was bound from Liverpool for Montreal, with seven hundred passengers and 250 crew. The vessel did not sink and assistance was immediately sent.

Lloyd's agent wiring on Sunday afternoon said the liner was still afloat, and the captain and twenty men on board. The passengers and part of the crew had been landed at Queenstown. There was a hope of bringing in the liner.

The Hesperian was a vessel of 10,920 tons (gross) and was built in 1908.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS TO THE RESCUE.

PASSENGERS INJURED BY EXPLOSION

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 5.

Twenty injured persons have been landed from the Hesperian, including some soldiers who had been disabled in Flanders and were returning to Canada.

One blind Canadian soldier recovered his sight as the result of the shock of the explosion. Some other passengers were injured by the explosion.

Two more Government vessels are returning with survivors.

ALL ON BOARD SAVED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The American Consul at Queenstown has reported that there were only one or two Americans on board the Hesperian and that no Americans were lost.

Subsequently the Allan Line issued a notice stating that all on board had been saved.

THE VESSEL SINKS.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The Hesperian sank at 6/47 this morning.

A wireless message says that the crew were rescued before the vessel foundered.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES.

GERMAN GUNS SILENCED.

PARIS, Sept. 5.

Violent bombardment of enemy positions is taking place in many sectors on the Western front, also active mining operations in the region of Somme. French batteries at many points silenced German guns.

The communiqué remarks that the bombardment in Champagne was lively, while our artillery suppressed the enemy's fusillade at Linge.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL IN ARGONNE.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

A communiqué says: Artillery activity continues around Neuville and Roclincourt and on the Champagne front near Souain.

A very violent artillery duel occurred in Argonne.

A minor cannonade took place in Apremont and north of Fleury.

BEHAR GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The Behar Government this year has awarded three scholarships of the value of £200 each for three years to the following graduates of the Calcutta University:—Amiya Chandra Banerjee, M.Sc., who stood third in Mathematics; Kanta Prasad, M.Sc., who stood first in Physics; Shamacharan Tripatty, M.Sc., from Orissa, who stood first in Mathematics. They sailed from Bombay by the last mail and all of them are proceeding to Cambridge.

FAILURE OF SUBMARINE PIRACY.

GERMANY'S CLIMBDOWN EXPLAINED.

MR. BALFOUR'S SARCASM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Mr. Balfour has sent an important and striking letter to a correspondent covering naval warfare, especially the German submarine campaign.

He dwells on the historic position of the British Fleet in assisting to enforce the liberty of Europe.

The German statesmen, he says, realised that the British Navy was the most formidable obstacle to their aggressive projects and they calculated that a powerful fleet even numerically inferior would render the British Navy impotent since no British Government would risk a conflict which might leave them with naval forces inferior to those of some third Power. However their designs have been quite unsuccessful. The British fighting fleet is relatively stronger than it was thirteen months ago.

NEED FOR A NEW POLICY.

Indeed it is evident that after six months of hostilities Admiral von Tirpitz and the German Government perceived that a new policy must be devised.

They thought that submarines might succeed where Dreadnoughts and cruisers had failed. There is no doubt that they adopted the change with extreme reluctance.

We cannot regard a Government responsible for the Belgian atrocities as scrupulous or humane but even the most reckless Government does not desire to perpetrate unnecessary crimes.

It cannot have been an agreeable reflection even for the German Navy League that the first notable performance of the German Fleet should resemble piracy rather than privateering.

It is safe to assume that nothing but the hopes of a decisive success would have induced the German Ministers to inflict this new stain on the honour of their country!

INCREASE IN BRITISH TONNAGE.

Yet a decisive success has not been attained and does not seem to be in sight.

The losses inflicted by German submarines may have been formidable but the British mercantile tonnage is greater now than at the beginning of the war.

Not only innocent men, women and children but the criminals also have paid a heavy toll. They have often dragged the crews with them to destruction.

Herein lies the explanation of the amazing change in the diplomatic attitude of Germany towards the United States.

Men ask themselves why the sinking of the Lusitania was welcomed in Germany with a shout of triumph whereas the sinking of the Arabic was accepted in melancholy silence?

Is it because the United States has become stronger and Germany weaker, because the attitude of the President has varied or the arguments of the Secretary of State have become more persuasive, or because German opinion has at length revolted against lawless cruelty?

No, the reason is that the authors of submarine piracy have had time to measure its effects.

What were merely crimes in May are seen to be blunders in September.

FRENCH STATESMEN'S VISIT TO BRITISH FLEET.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

M. Pichon and other French statesmen and writers have visited the British Fleet somewhere off Scotland. They will also see elsewhere what Great Britain is doing to strengthen the forces of the Allies.

SLUMP IN AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

FRANCO-BRITISH MISSION SAILS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The mission consisting of representatives of Britain and France had sailed from England for the United States in connection with the question of American exchange, which recently made the sovereign only worth about nineteen shillings. The representatives include Lord Reading.

LUCKNOW'S PLIGHT.

FLOODS STILL RISING.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 6.

The floods in the Goompti are still rising. The extent of the damage caused by rain alone, amounts to not less than ten lakhs of rupees and the worst feature of the disaster is that the city holds myriads of indigent people without means to rebuild dwellings. The Kharif crop will be ruined beyond redemption. The extension of the civil lines known as "Bullergunge" in which lakhs of rupees have been invested by Europeans and Indians, has been totally submerged under water.

RECENT OPERATIONS IN GALLIPOLI.

GERMANS FEELING UNEASY

CAPTAIN PERSIUS ON ENGLISH DOGGEDNESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The recent landing and subsequent operations in Gallipoli have caused a decided change in the views of Germans with regard to the Dardanelles and comments prove that the latest operations have come as a great surprise to the military experts who are warning the people against their hitherto cocksure attitude.

The expert Captain Persius says: The Allies' expectations decisively to turn the events in the Dardanelles have been disappointed but it was said in England beforehand that many disappointments and heavy losses were to be expected before the final success.

This warns us not to underestimate English doggedness.

The English remain in firm occupation of the new positions at Suvla Bay. The landing here was carried out with surprising success. It is remarkable that the enemy gained fast a footing on three points of the peninsula and the last landing did not encounter serious opposition.

TURKS' NIGHT ATTACK.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

PARIS, Sept. 5.

It is officially announced that the Turks made a night attack at the southern end of the Anzac zone and were repulsed with heavy Turkish losses.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

A communiqué confirms that the British have made progress in the northern theatre in the Dardanelles.

ALLIES' PROLONGED BOMBARDMENTAT SEDDEL BAHR.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5.

A Turkish communiqué admits that the Allies made a violent and prolonged bombardment in the region of Seddel-Bahr.

BLUE JACKETS' ATTEMPT TO DYNAMITE BRIDGE.

29 MILES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Telegrams from Athens state that the bluejackets from a British submarine landed and attempted to dynamite a railway bridge twenty-nine miles from Constantinople towards Ismid.

The bluejackets successfully withdrew, but the bridge was not completely destroyed.

AUSTRO-GERMAN SUPPLIES FOR TURKEY.

RIGOROUS EMBARGO BY RUMANIA.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Reuter learns that Rumania continues rigorously to prevent the transit of Austrian and German war material to Turkey. There has just been another attempt to evade the regulations.

Rumania permitted Germany to send twenty truckloads of hospital materials. A close inspection however proved that six waggons which apparently contained cotton-lint were really laden with explosives and materials for the manufacture of poison gas. The whole was immediately confiscated.

RUMANIA PROHIBITS TRANSIT OF GERMAN GOLD.

BUKHAREST, Sept. 4.

The Government has prohibited the transit of gold. This prevents Germany from sending more money to Turkey.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee is engaged in preparing a scheme of self-government for India for submission to the All-India Congress Committee.

SIEGE OF OSSOWIECS

HOW THE FORTRESS HELD OUT

USE OF ASPHYXIATING BALLOONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.

The commandant of the Ossowiecs fortress has submitted his report to the Tsar, in which he describes the victorious repulse of fierce German assaults up till the end of 1914. Then February and March of this year were devoted to a great artillery duel, in which, although German sixteen-inch guns demolished the works they were unable to overcome the defence.

Recognising the futility of their efforts, the Germans on March 31st entrenched themselves and assumed the defensive. They brought up numerous big guns and resumed the attack on August 7th.

These were preceded by the launching of six hundred asphyxiating balloons into the fortress. The garrison were mostly poisoned and gave way, but the officers made superhuman efforts and the Germans were driven back with the bayonet.

The Germans on the 9th again attacked after discharging a double quantity of poison gas, but the garrison, which by this time was exhausted and practically incapable of effort, was ordered to evacuate the fortress after razing it to the ground.

DVINA BRIDGE-HEAD STORMED.

GRODNO OCCUPIED AFTER STREET FIGHTING.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The German communiqué reports that General Hindenburg's cavalry stormed the Dvina bridge-head at Lennewaden northwest of Friedrichstadt, but does not mention the crossing of the river.

The communiqué states that Grodno has been occupied after street fighting.

RUSSIANS DRIVE BACK HYDROPLANES.

GERMAN ONSLAUGHTS WARDED OFF.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 6.

German hydroplanes appeared in the north of the Gulf of Riga on September 3rd and 4th and dropped bombs on Russian torpedo boats but were driven off by the ships' guns.

The Russians faced reinforced Germans in the region of Friedrichstadt and forced them to recross the Dvina near Linden after heavy fighting.

The Russians still keep the Germans near Vilna in their old positions.

The Russians have successfully repulsed a German onslaught in the region of Grodno intended to cut the line of retreat.

They also warded off other onslaughts making prisoners.

DANGER OF GERMANY'S DOCTRINES.

BARON ROSEN'S APPEAL TO RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Baron Rosen, the Russian ex-Ambassador in America, made a great speech in the Council of the Empire.

It will be remembered that Baron Rosen in January, 1914, caused a sensation by confidently declaring that an international conflagration was imminent.

On the present occasion Baron Rosen said that Russia must repair her former neglect.

The world must be made to realise that Germany's doctrines were a terrible danger to the whole of humanity.

Russia must counteract the German propaganda.

The Government should abrogate all legislation restricting the rights of Jews and also the restrictions in Finland.

Such measures would greatly please their gallant allies.

He concluded: Germany tries to trample all right but Russia stands on the side of liberty, independence and the weak.

THE TSAR AT THE FRONT.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 6.

The Tsar has arrived at the Front.

THE TSAR ON UNITY.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 6.

The Tsar has replied to a resolution from Moscow with regard to munitions and says: I believe your sincerity and fully share the opinion that all forces should be directed to one object, the vanquishing of the enemy. Union between the Tsar, the Government and the people is especially necessary.

GERMANY'S OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

BERLIN READY FOR A DISCUSSION.

PRESIDENT WILSON APPROACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

It is authoritatively known that Germany has intimated to the United States that overtures for a peace discussion would be acceptable in Berlin.

It is certain, however, that President Wilson will not make any further efforts until Great Britain and the Allies indicate their readiness to entertain them.

"HUMOURS OF WAR."

THE SOUL OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

"It is the gift of humour in our troops that makes them flout the German menace and go on fighting with a grim and ironical contempt for death, when, as at Ypres, for an awful hour or two, the game seems lost. Like the gravedigger in "Hamlet," they will make a jest over dead homes and eat without loss of appetite by new-made graves. It is by his humour that one gets to know the soul of the British soldier."

"What! Is there any humour in the frightful tragedy, any kind of fun amid all this death?"

"Yes,"

Mr. Philip Gibbs, in an article on "The Humours of the War," which appears in the "Daily Chronicle," tells some grimly humourous stories of British soldiers at the front. "The humour developed by this war is not exactly suitable for drawing-rooms, but it is marvellously effective in an atmosphere of high explosives. The plain facts of war are not slurred over in the way of those at home (literary gentlemen with delicate souls) who try to pretend that war is a nice, clean thing, full of poetry and chivalry."

MIKE'S SPADE.

At an officers' mess there was great laughter at the story of one of our men, who had spent his last cartridge in defending an attack. "Hand me down your spade, Mike," he said, and as six Germans came one by one round the end of a traverse, he split each man's skull open with a deadly blow.

"Splendid fellow!" said a military chaplain, laughing very heartily. (This priest does not believe in the sentimentalities of war.) "That man ought to have the Victoria Cross."

A SPY HUNT.

There was a spy hunt the other day, and a man was discovered at work with a telephone.

"We've got him, sir," shouted a British Tommy, and many shots were fired rather wildly, until the captain approached with his revolver and put it against the forehead of the culprit. "What are you doing here, you scoundrel?" he asked sternly.

"Telephoning to the battery," said the alleged spy, who was an honest Englishman. "Who's your officer? asked the astounded captain. The head of a little gentleman appeared, and a mild voice said, "I am." Rather a good joke that!

DEAD GERMANS' BURIAL.

They have queer fancies, some of our British soldiers from the rural districts, as, for instance, when a day or two ago some of them went to a great deal of trouble with a dead German—he had been dead three weeks—in order to bury him face downwards.

"What on earth are you doing?" asked their sergeant-major, who could not understand the meaning of all this fuss.

"Well, it's like this," was the explanation. "If the beggar begins to scratch he will scratch his way to the devil. It's an old belief in our district, and it took our fancy."

BAYONETED HIS FIRST MAN.

That was a rare joke, too, when a Kitchener's Army man bayoneted his first German the other day, and was so cock-a-hoop that he stood with one foot on his dead foe in the attitude of Lewis Waller in romantic melodrama. "I laughed until the tears came into my eyes," said a young lieutenant who witnessed the operation.

"Do you begrudge them their laughter?" Mr. Gibbs asks.

"I who go among them, and now and again share a little of the peril which is part of their daily routine, know that without such laughter an army is lost. Our soldiers are good fighting men because in the midst of all the horrors of war they find an excuse for mirth. After a night in the trenches, where they have been bombed and shelled, they will come out and make a mockery of German 'frightfulness,' and shout with laughter at things which would sicken more squeamish souls."

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET AT POONA.

FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

HINDUS v PARSIS.

BOTH SIDES FAIL IN BATTING.

FIRST INNINGS.

Hindus	.....	181
Parsis	..... (for 4 wkts.)	87

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 6.

The fourth Quadrangular contest commenced at 11-40 in glorious weather when the Parsis met the Hindus. The latter won the toss and naturally elected to bat on a fast and true wicket. Balco playing after all Dalvi sportingly stood down in his favour.

The Hindus who had the first knock at the wicket made a respectable total of 181 but considering that the wicket played fast and true,—in fact it was a batsmen's paradise on which the bowlers could get very little work on the ball,—this total cannot be described as quite satisfactory for a strong batting side like theirs. They were lucky in having to bat on an ideal batsmen's Poona wicket on which in the past huge scoring has been piled up but the Hindus did not quite grasp the splendid opportunity. The majority of them batted well but except Ganpat and Shivram none rose to the occasion.

GANPAT'S SPLENDID PERFORMANCE.

But the outstanding feature of the Hindu batting was of course the splendid performance of Ganpat. He was the one man on the Hindu side who did not fail to grasp the fine opportunity afforded by the ideal wicket and though observing due caution when necessary he did not hesitate to punish the bowlers with great vigour and decision. His innings was without a shadow of a chance and in marked contrast to the play of most of his colleagues. He hit up his contribution of 41 in little over one hour. He richly deserved the great ovation which he received on his return to the pavilion.

The Parsi bowlers almost throughout kept a splendid length rarely sending down loose deliveries but for all that the Hindu batting must be said to have failed to come up to the expectations. They made 170 for 6 wickets but their tail collapsed in a most unaccountable fashion, their last four wickets adding only eleven runs.

But if the Hindus failed to utilise the advantage of the wicket to its fullest extent the Parsis' batting was a great failure and utterly lacked enterprise and their poor total does no credit to a strong batting side like theirs. The Hindu attack was most of the time deadly, Joshi being almost unplayable at times, but still this would not excuse their batting failure on a wicket like to-day's. The game was extremely dull at the concluding stages. Warden and Chothia taking one hour to add 36 to the total. It is however still an open game in which neither side can claim much advantage over the other and the real struggle will commence to-morrow.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

HINDU INNINGS.

Diveker and Pai faced the Parsi attack delivered by Kanga and Vatcha. Pai started the day's account by beautifully cutting Vatcha for four and went for a single. A little later he telegraphed ten by cutting Kanga for 4. Pai had a life, being missed by Chothia off Kanga. Diveker then nicely put Kanga to the leg for 4, signalling 20. Pai did not long survive his life as Vatcha completely beat him with a beautiful off-break

(24-1-15).

Deodher joined Diveker. Deodher hit Kanga to the western boundary hoisting 30 which came after thirty-five minutes' play. Mirza now relieved Kanga and with his third delivery scattered Diveker's wickets

(32-2-8).

Vithal partnered Deodher who welcomed his colleague with a magnificent boundary drive off Mirza and sent up 40. Forty-four was scored after one hour's play, a very slow rate considering the fast wicket. Vithal was let off in the slips by Chothia off Vatcha when his score stood only at 5 and half a century went up.

At 55 Mirza got past Deodher's defence with a fast well-pitched delivery. The outgoing player had played steady faultless cricket, his chief hits being three boundries

(55-3-22).

Ganpat was now associated with his brother Vithal. The bowlers were maintaining an excellent length and no liberty was possible with their deliveries. Matters were getting dull again but Ganpat relieved the monotony of singles by a well-placed three to the leg. Seventy was telegraphed after an hour and half's play. Warden took up the attack from Vatcha and Parekh relieved. Mirza. A few more singles sent up 80 and then Vithal a little later opening his shoulders hoisted 90 by sending a full toss from Parekh to the leg boundary. Ganpat replied by slashing at Warden for 4. These two batsmen playing fine cautious cricket, had considerably augmented the Hindu score and were well set when Vithal was l.b.w. to Warden. Vithal was missed when at 5 but thereafter he had played faultless though but slow cricket taking 75 minutes to make his 23

(95-4-23).

Shivram who was the next man in, got a single off Warden a little later and sent up the century amid loud cheering which came as the result of exactly two hours' play.

Ganpat greeted the century with a magnificent drive for four off Warden. Runs came now a bit faster. 120 being telegraphed pretty quickly. Shivram hit Parekh and a single was run but a mis-throw resulted in four more. Vajifdar relieved Warden at 135. Vatcha who had relieved Parekh had Ganpat caught behind the sticks by Chinoy

(135-5-41).

The play was adjourned at 2 p.m., for lunch.

On resumption after lunch Bhusari joined Shivram who sent up 140 quickly followed by 150. The rate of run getting was appreciably quicker than in the morning. Shivram splendidly drove Mirza to the southern boundary telegraphing 160. At 170 Shivram was smartly held behind the wicket by Chinoy off Parekh.

(170-6-37).

Shivram had played beautiful cricket for 37 which included two fours.

Joshi joined Bhusari whom Vatcha completely beat with a fine delivery.

(171-7-6.)

and the score stood at the same figure when Joshi was l.b. w. to Vatcha.

(171-8-0).

Sempre and Baloo were now associated the latter of whom was accorded a rousing reception by the spectators testifying to his great popularity. The Hindu tail was now collapsing as the total was still the same when Parekh clean bowled Sempre.

(171-9-1).

Chanda Rana was the last man in at 3.30 p.m. Baloo was clean, bowled by Vatcha, the Hindus' first venture terminating with the total at 181.

(181-10-6.)

PARSI INNINGS.

At 3.55 p.m., the Parsis entered upon their first venture, Kanga and Elchidana facing Rana and Joshi.. Ten was signalled after fifteen minutes' play, 20 following pretty quickly. At 24 Joshi scattered Elichidana's wickets.

(24-1-6.)

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived at this stage and watched the game with keen interest.

Driver joined Kanga who with a fine drive for 3 off Joshi telegraphed 30. At 42 Sempre relieved Rana. At 48 Joshi got past Driver's defence with a ball which broke in tremendously from leg

(48-2-11).

Warden partnered his skipper. A disaster then befell the Parsis who lost Kanga by a fine delivery off Sempre.

(48-3-14.)

Kapadia who was associated with Warden was missed in the slips off Sempre. Half a century was scored after one hour's play. Kapadia, rushed out to slash at Joshi and was clean bowled.

(51-4-3.)

Chothia joined Warden. At 70 Baloo relieved Sempre and six runs later Shivram relieved Joshi. The Parsis had made 87 for four wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

The scores:—

HINDUS' FIRST INNINGS.

Diveker b Mirza	8
Pai b Vatcha	15
Deodher b Mirza	22
Vithal l.b.w. b Warden	23
Ganpat c Chinoy b Vatcha	41
Shivram c Chinoy b Parekh	38
Bhusari b Vatcha	6
Joshi l.b.w. b Vatcha	0
Sempre b Parekh	1
Baloo b Vatcha	6
Chanda Rana, not out	0
Extras	22
Total	181

PARSI'S FIRST INNINGS.

Kanga b Sem...	14
Elchidana b Joshi	6
Driver b Joshi	11
Warden, not out	13
Kapadia b Joshi	3
Chothia, not out	15
Rest to bat.	
Extras	25
Total (for 4 wickets)	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDUS' FIRST INNINGS

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	8	20	3	0
Vatcha	25	46	6	5
Mirza	16	37	4	2
Warden	9	22	2	1
Parekh	9	25	1	2
Vajifdar	1	8	0	0

The Punjab Government have confirmed the action of Mr. King Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar regarding the removal of liquor shops from the interior of the city to outside the city walls.

Messrs. Fitgibbon, Wainright, Gildea, Calvert, Hales, Sexton, Wyatt, Fitzpatrick and Dickson of the Provincial Service, Survey of India, have been granted temporary Commissions in the Indian Army.

AN UNUSUAL RACING INCIDENT.

JOCKEY KILLORN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

MORE ENGLISH THOROUGHBREDS FOR INDIA.

AN ENTERPRISING INSURANCE COMPANY.

Rather an unusual incident occurred the other day at a V. R. C. meeting in Australia, which is not without interest to Bombay sportsmen, as jockey Joe Killorn, who rode so successfully a few years ago for "Mr. R. R. S." was the chief actor in the little interlude.

It appears the V. R. C. stipendiary Stewards sentenced Killorn to three years' disqualification for having "stopped" a mare called Linrose in a race at one of the V. R. C. meetings, where her stable companion Dumfries started favourite. On the second day Linrose started favourite in a similar event and won.

The inconsistency in the two performances and the way the betting went, was apparently too glaring to escape the notice of the public and a great hullabaloo followed on. On the matter being investigated, the stipendiaries decided that Killorn was responsible for the alleged "stopping", on the first occasion, and that this had been done without the authority of the owner and trainer of the mare.

Killorn accordingly appealed to the V. R. C. Committee against the sentence, and the opinion generally prevailed, that though a low-down swindle had been perpetrated, the wires were pulled by somebody else and Killorn had nothing to do with it, in spite of being the jockey on the mare's back.

The V. R. C. Committee met in camera, and consequently nothing really authentic is known as to what transpired. This much, however, can be said, that fresh evidence was tendered which convinced the secret tribunal, that so far as Killorn was concerned, everything was on the square in the Linrose affair, and the sentence was quashed. It is said that the stipendiaries who were deluded in the first instance, admitted that the fresh evidence justified the committee's decision.

Owing to the proceedings having been held in camera, no one is a bit the wiser as to the nature of the old evidence which influenced the stipendiaries in arriving at the three years' disqualification verdict. And worse still, the fresh evidence, the absence of which, led the stipendiaries into making such an outrageous blunder, has been also withheld. A punishment of three years' disqualification for a leading jockey has been annulled without either compensation or an expression of regret for casting a slur on his character, and not even a rebuke is administered to the responsible officers for having committed such a grievous blunder.

The reversal in the form of the mare Linrose may have been startling enough, but the reversal of the stipendiaries' judgment was surely staggering enough to permit of the racing public being told something about the inner details which occasioned such an astounding *volte face*.

Otherwise it is difficult to see how owners, trainers, jockeys and the public can be expected to have any confidence in stipendiaries as a class, if their actions are to be stultified in such an ignominious way in the eyes of the outside world by a higher tribunal, without a word of explanation.

Inquiries in camera are never considered to be satisfactory where the question of dispensation of justice is concerned, but in racing matters, the issue as a rule is confined to breaches or abuses of private racing laws only and the tradition of secret sittings for this reason need not be objected to so long as the verdicts of the tribunals continue to be, as at present, reasonably sound and fair.

But when a case arises such as this Killorn affair, where the decision of a Club's responsible paid judges is blown to atoms on appeal, if it is not deemed advisable to publish the full text of the evidence which led to the judgment being upset, the salient facts of what occasioned the reversal should at least be made public at once in justice to all concerned.

This autocratic, cavalier method of dispensing justice by a prominent racing institution like the V. R. C. is to be regretted. It is not a good example for less pretentious clubs, who may be given to taking everything as gospel which proceeds from such high authority and are then in a position to claim a well-established precedent for adopting similar measures themselves when the occasion arises.

SOME NEW HORSES.

The three-year-old bay colt Jove by your Majesty from Angelic has been purchased by Mr. Barodawalla (senior). Last year, running as a two-year-old, Jove won the Alington Plate at Newmarket over six furlongs, and ran third to Pommern the winner of the Derby this year, in the Richmond Stakes, being only a head behind Sammarco, who ran second.

Radiant and Sun Fire are both under offer to owners in India and it is quite on the cards they will both come this way eventually. Sun Fire is a three-year-old colt by Sundrige from Sweet Lassie. This colt has a very capable two-year-old record at Home and will be a great acquisition to India if the deal can be fixed-up. Sun Fire last year won the Criterion Stakes at Newmarket, carrying top-weight 9st. 4lbs., he was unplaced in the Middle Park Plate at Newmarket and ran third for the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster. He won the Lavant Stakes at Goodwood carrying 9st. 4lbs. over 5 furlongs in 60 3/5 secs. At Newmarket Sun Fire won the Fulbourne Stakes and ran second for the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom. It will probably take some money to acquire this brilliant son of Sundrige, but he will certainly be worth the outlay whoever gets him.

Radiant is another useful five-year-old Sundrige colt from Doris. He won the Sussex Plate at Brighton and ran prominently several times.

The chestnut five-year-old gelding Mac, by Uncle Mac—Perita, which was recently purchased by Mr. Gocudass, died on board of the Elysia, which was stranded in the Suez Canal. Mac was a most promising horse for India and had put up some good performances in England, being the winner of several races. He was insured with the Yorkshire Insurance Company for nearly his full value, so that financially Mr. Goculdass will not suffer much by the mishap, though Mac will prove a loss to his stable.

Although Mr. Merwanji Jeejibhoy, the popular representative of the "Yorkshire" in this city is not really a racing man himself, there is probably no one connected with the sport in this country that has done so much in a quiet way to make first-class racing a possibility, and enable enterprising owners to import the best blood-stock from the old country to compete for the handsome prizes which are offered both in Bombay and Calcutta. For if Mr. Jeejibhoy had not exploited the branch of his Company's department for ensuring live-stock as he has done, it is very questionable whether there would have been such an abundance of high-priced racing-stock in the country and which, owing to the Company's liberal scale of premiums and prompt settlements against losses bids fair to increase year by year.

MILITARY OFFICER DIES OF HEAT STROKE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 6.

A fatal case of heat-stroke occurred at the Lahore Cantonment railway station on Saturday afternoon.

A young European was taken out of the down mail train in a state of collapse and bleeding excessively through the nose. In spite of every effort made by the Station Master, Mr. Blancy, to bring the man to consciousness he died in the waiting room.

It was ascertained that the deceased was Lt. Hussey, of the 81st Pioneers, stationed at Nowshera, and his place of destination was Prai Bareilly. The deceased was well at Lahore and was seen giving a telegraphic message to Mr. Hussey, Deputy Commissioner. The funeral took place at the Lahore Cantonment on Sunday.

UNPRECEDENTED FLOODS IN MOZAFFERPUR.

(News Bureau.)

MORADPUR, Sept. 6.

At a meeting at Mozafferpur held the other day a committee was formed to collect funds for the relief of distress caused by unprecedented floods in the Division. The meeting was convened by Mr. Westen, Collector of Mozafferpur and presided over by Commissioner, Mr. Morshed Subscriptions of Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 200 from his Excellency the Viceroy, H. H. Sir Charles Bayley and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta were announced. The Collector gave a full account of the damages caused, which appear to be heavy.

CHOLERA AND SCARCITY.

Cholera has broken out in many places and this adds considerably to the distress already prevailing. Paddy crop is almost destroyed. Tirhut is the stronghold of paddy cultivation and scarcity may well be apprehended by its failure there. The Patna College students are doing immense good by collecting subscriptions and organising relief parties. The Calcutta Relief Committee has also sent student volunteers for the purpose. The Commissioner eulogised their services in his speech.

FODDER SCARCITY IN MARWAR STATE

SPECIAL TARIFF RATES SANCTIONED.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

A Press Communiqué states that in view of the scarcity of fodder in the Marwar state, Rajputana, the Government of India have decided at the instance of the Marwar Darbar that with immediate effect, and until further orders, freight on consignments of fodder excepting fodder for the Army Department, booked to any station in the Marwar State shall be recovered from the consignor or consignee at the rate of six pies per four wheeled, nine pies per six wheeled, and one anna per bogie wagon per mile and that the balance of freight calculated at ordinary tariff rates shall be paid by the Marwar Darbar.

WATER SCARCITY IN BENARES.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA FEARED.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Sept. 6.

The engine of the Benares Water Works at Bhadaini station has again got out of order and it has been notified that from to-day there will be absolutely no supply of water throughout the whole town for several days to come. This has caused intense distress among the people.

The same engine had gone out of order in July, last year and for the following twelve months the supply of water was most scanty although it had never altogether stopped. The suffering of the public during the hottest months of the year was intense. There are very few wells and added to this there is scarcity of servants, and water can be had with difficulty for half an anna per bucket. If the present state of affairs continues an outbreak of cholera is feared.

INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some account of what the Indian Soldiers' Fund has been privileged to do for the Indian prisoners of war interned in Germany will no doubt be of interest to the Indian public, and I trust that you will find space in your paper for this letter.

Early in March the Committee of the Indian Soldiers' Fund had some correspondence with Major-General Wylie, who must be well known to many readers in India, from which it appeared that his son, an officer of the 1/4th Gurkhas, was interned with three Indian officers of his regiment at Osnabruck in Germany. The Committee sent £5 apiece to each of the Indian officers, and later despatched a large supply of cigarettes, clothing and boots—sufficient to provide amply for the wants of these prisoners of war for some time to come. Grateful letters of acknowledgment and thanks have been received from them.

Towards the end of April our Committee invited General Sir Alfred Gaselee, one of its members, to undertake the duty of acting on its behalf in arranging for regular supplies of comforts to the Indian prisoners of war. Sir Alfred placed himself in communication with the Prisoners of War Help Committee, a body appointed by the War Office, whose efforts are specially directed to the alleviation of the lot of prisoners of war in Germany. A first list of the Indian prisoners interned at Zossen was procured through that agency. Our Fund at once despatched to these men 10,000 cigarettes, 28 dozen tins of condensed milk, 50 lbs. of sweets, besides 5 cases of chocolate, 250 lbs. of tea, and a large consignment of condensed coffee and milk. It was further arranged that the despatch of the first three items mentioned above should be repeated each week, and this has been done, without exception, since the first despatch was made.

We have lately heard from the Commandant of the prisoners of war at this camp that the first large consignment had been duly received, and was in course of distribution to the men.

During the month of June, a small Committee was formed at the India Office, under the auspices of the Under-Secretary of State to which General Sir Alfred Gaselee was co-opted as member representing the Indian Soldiers' Fund. This Committee keeps the Indian Soldiers' Fund in possession of all information received by the India Office regarding the Indian prisoners of war, and from this source, as well as from the Prisoners of War Help Committee, which derives its information chiefly from the Foreign Office, we are now in possession of the names, ranks and regimental numbers of about 530 Indian prisoners of war, all of whom, with the exception of a few scattered men in one or other of the hospitals in Germany, are interned at Zossen, or at Wunsdorf near that place.

In addition to the supplies of which some description has already been given, we have also sent to each of these prisoners of war an Indian Red Cross Kit Bag, received from the St. John Ambulance Association in India, the contents of which should suffice to provide the recipients with certain necessary garments, toilet articles, and other small comforts of a useful nature.

Within the past few days the question of providing clothing and boots for these prisoners of war has come up for consideration, owing to the receipt of letters from a few of the men interned stating that they were in want of garments or foot-gear. As is well known, the ordinary conventions of war prescribe that the country of capture shall provide adequate clothing for its prisoners of war, and the necessary steps have been taken to bring the wants of the Indian prisoners of war in this regard before the proper authorities. Meanwhile the Indian Soldiers' Fund is despatching to these prisoners of war a suitable supply of underclothing, such as shirts, vests, socks, etc.

In a speech made on the 24th June before the General Assembly of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, I made, on behalf of the Committee, a public promise to help the Indian prisoners of war in the following terms: "Our Committee regards the care of these Indian prisoners of war as of the utmost importance from the point of view of humanity, and it will spare no efforts to do what it can to relieve the sadness and monotony of their confinement." The Indian public may rest assured that this promise will be carried out by the Committee of the Fund to the best of its ability.

Such information as has been received as to the treatment of the Indian prisoners of war in Germany is not unsatisfactory. The enclosed copy of a letter received by the American Ambassador in London from the American Ambassador in Berlin gives the latest and most authoritative information on the subject.—Yours, etc.,

J. P. HEWETT,

Indian Soldiers' Fund Committee,
1 Carlton House Terrace.

London, S. W. Aug. 19, 1915.

[* This letter has already been published in our columns.—Editor "B. C."].

PUNJAB LIQUIDATIONS.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 6.

It is notified that Lala Roop Ram, a pleader, has been appointed an additional liquidator of the Peswar Bank Limited, Multan, and that Lala Hakim Rai, proprietor of the firm of Hakim Rai and Sons, has been appointed the joint additional liquidator of the Popular Bank Limited, Rawalpildi.

A petition for winding up of the Imperial Oil Soap and General Mills Company, Limited, Delhi, has been presented to the Court of Additional Judge, Delhi, by Lala Ram Chanda, a contributory of the Company.

The Court has fixed 9th October for the hearing of the petition.

EXCAVATIONS AT PATALIPUTRA.

ZOROASTRIAN PERIOD OF INDIAN HISTORY.

"BUDDHA AND ASOKA BOTH OF PERSIAN RACE."

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

Dr. D. B. Spooner, Superintendent of the Archaeological Department, lectured before a meeting of the Punjab Historical Society on Mr. Ratan Tata's excavations at Pataliputra. The lecturer began by referring to Cunningham's theory that really the ancient city of the Mauryas had been swept away by the Ganges and that this was the accepted view till 1892, when Colonel Waddell proved that a large portion of the ancient capital was still extant. He then dwelt at length upon the results of two years' excavations and described the discovery of Asoka's Hall, which was, inferentially, square with rows of columns evenly spaced over the whole area or arranged in squares. The aisles were 15ft. wide and pillars 15ft. apart with rows. It was immediately apparent that no building of this type was really known in ancient India. The lecturer had not to look far. The throne room of Darius afforded at first glance a surprisingly close parallel in all essentials. Dr. Spooner gave a critical description of the halls and described the main features of Persepolitan architecture, which corresponded to those he discovered at Pataliputra.

EVIDENCE IN THE MAHABHARATA.

Continuing, Dr. Spooner said: "Nor is this head the only confirmation we have found. On attempting to follow the advice given to me by Professor Jacobi of Bonn to ascertain whether perchance the architecture of the Mahabharata showed any Persian elements, I found to my surprise again that there are several passages where throne rooms are described in terms which leave no doubt; but what the architectural form referred to is precisely this peculiar one, which had seemed to be indicated by our strata of Kumrahar. These passages have very naturally been most obscure up till now and here and there minor corruptions in the text have come about in consequence, but now that archaeologically we have the forgotten architectural form so clearly shown us, there is no longer any obscurity about the text. Indeed one passage says in so many words of a particular "sabha" or throne room;" neither is it upheld on columns but by diverse radiant heavenly beings of unequaled splendour."

ASURA MAYA AND AHURA MAZDA.

It is no wonder that scholars heretofore have failed to grasp the meaning of these words, but after Mr. Ratan Tata's excavations their import is as obvious as it was previously obscure, and since the architectural form in question is known nowhere in the world outside Persepolis, the Persepolitan theory for the Mauryan palaces of Pataliputra seems established on a basis of some certainty. All structures of this Persian type described for us in the Mahabharata are regularly assigned there to a certain spirit called in present day pronunciation "Asura Maya." The prototypes of these same structure in Persepolis were erected by the grace, so the inscriptions tell us, of a spirit Asura Maya. The figure of Asura Maya in Epic literature is so prominent that it cannot be accounted for on any other assumption but that in Epic times in India there must have been a large body of Zoroastrians in the country. It is moreover noticeable that the magic potency of this divine being was exercised in the behalf of Kings and that these Kings are so described and so denominated, that we can see from the Epic alone that they were foreigners. If, though the kings for whom Asura Maya built his wondrous halls in India were themselves non-Hindu, what other assumption is open to us but that they were rulers of Persian stock and Zoroastrian in faith? If then the Mauryas are included in the number, the question immediately arises was Chandra Gupta himself a Persian? To a consideration of this question, suggested to me in this way, I have given a great deal of attention recently with the result that evidence has been collected which to my mind confirms the assumption definitely.

PERSIAN CHARACTER OF BUDDHA AND ASOKA.

In conclusion Dr. Spooner alluded to the Ceylonese chronicle the Dipavamsa which stated that Asoka and the Buddha were of the same race. We prove it now by independant lines of argument which establish the Persian character of both. All this now shows us why so many un-Indian elements abound in Buddhism, why Buddhism prevailed in just those regions where it did, why it abandoned caste, why it did not use Sanskrit and a sacred tongue, why it won allegiance from Asoka and, above all, why it spread so rapidly. It was the products of Hindu thought operating on an Iranian body domiciled in India long enough to have become acclimatized and to be ripe for a re-approachment with the Hindus. Without Hinduism Budhism could not have arisen. But Buddha himself was not a renegade from Hindu teaching, as the modern world has thought, but rather a renegade from Zoroasterianism. This at last explains that vital passage in the ancient Parsi scriptures, where, according to the latest and the best authorities, this very Gautama is called a heretic—a term the Avesta never could have used were our current theories of Buddhism correct, and, perchance, it tells us who is meant when the Avesta says that "Those who do the worst of things are called the beloved of the Devas." What other attitude towards Asoka, could the Avesta show if as my evidences indicate that Asoka was an apostate from the Parsi faith and who else in human history besides Asoka is called by this peculiar designation "beloved of the Devas."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WIDENING OF MAHIM ROAD.

ROADS COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTION APPROVED.

The adjourned debate on the scheme for widening of Mahim Road was at last brought to a conclusion at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation, the scheme being sanctioned after a number of speakers had dwelt on the relative merits of the application of the Municipal Act and of the Town Planning Act at the present stage to the portion of Mahim under reference.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held last evening, Mr. P. C. Sethna in the cair.

After some items of the September Agenda had been formally disposed of, the debate was resumed on Dr. Javle's motion that the report of the Roads Committee of the Corporation regarding the proposed construction of a through road in the western portion of Mahim from Worli Road to Mahim Bazar Road, be adopted.. At the last sitting Mr. C. V. Mehta had moved an amendment suggesting that the report be referred back to the Committee, and that the Commissioner should ask Government to lend them the services of Mr. Mirams, Town Planning Expert, to report on the whole question of the application of the Town Planning Act to Mahim.

Mr. Sethna, President, observed that since the last meeting two letters had been addressed to the Coporation from certain residents of Mahim in regard to the subject under discussion by them.

The first petition was from Mr. J. J. DeSilva and others who thought there was no necessity for the construction of the road. There were enough roads already. The new road would not improve Mahim at all. If they did anything they should widen all the roads, and the Town Planning Act should be applied.

The second representation stated that the proposed widening would benefit only a few persons to the disadvantage of many others.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah said that by introducing new matter after the discussion had already gone on half-way, the Corporation was depriving those members who had already spoken on the question, of the opportunity of replying. Sir Ibrahim thought that those members should be given an opportunity of speaking on these petitions.

The President said that he was unable to see eye to eye with Sir Ibrahim. By conceding Sir Ibrahim's point they would prolong the discussion interminably. The President, therefore, ruled that those members who had already spoken could not do so again.

Mr. Rahimtullah Currimbhoy supported the original proposal. He was not against the improvement of Mahim by the Town Planning Act. The sooner it was done the better. Rs. 80,000 was nothing for the improvement of the roads. The landowners were not benefitted by this improvement. He hoped the Corporation would proceed with the improvement.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir asked the Corporation to look at the question from the point of doing good to both Mahim and Bombay City. The past history of the question had been, it appeared to the speaker, forgotten by the Corporation. They would find that that question had been discussed fully in the Corporation some 25 years ago. The improvement of the same roads was then considered. In 1890 when the Town Planning Act had never existed; it was not even dreamt of then in Europe. The Executive Engineer of the Corporation then had brought in a proposal for the improvement of eleven roads, some of which were identical with those recommended by the Commissioner. In 1890 the Corporation had passed the scheme and nothing had been done to do anything to put that recommendation into practice.

THREE METHODS OF IMPROVING THE CITY..

He thought there were three methods of improving the city one by the Improvement Trust, another by the Municipal Act and the third by the Town Planning Act. Dr. Javle thought that the Corporation was going to rip up their homes by improving Mahim, and let Mahim run wild. There was no suggestion of the kind. In 1913 the Commissioner again came before them for the improvement of Mahim.. They were to run three roads through Mahim North to South. The middle one was the most important road. It was the road on the west which they were asked to tackle. They did not touch the most important road at all. It goes from Lady Jamsetji Road to Mahim causeway.

Mr. Cowasji asked whether it was right that they should resort to one method in regard to one portion of the town and another method for another portion thereof, applying the Municipal Act to one portion and the Town Planning Act to another portion? It was a most short sighted as well as most dangerous policy to follow. They ought to apply one method throughout and see the result. As regards drainage, again, were they to confine themselves to the drainage of one road and neglect other roads?

Coming to the Town Planning Act, Mr. Cowasji observed that the so called opposition to it was based on a misapprehension of its real intentions. People were gradually coming round to appreciate its benefits, as certainly they would when they saw that they stood to profit by it financially. The speaker wound up by saying that they would be taking a fatal step if they adopted the suggestion of the Roads Committee. If they did not avail of the provisions of the Town Planning Act, which were now at their disposal, they would find that they would have to revoke their decision within a short time. The speaker warned the Corporators against persisting in taking the fatal step suggested to them.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla thought that it would be unfair to foist upon that particular district the expenditure for a road which would benefit the whole of Bombay.

The most important reason for the improvement of the road was the question of the health of the residents of that part of the Town.

Year after year the Health Officer was presenting them with figures about the health of the residents and he had made recommendations that the drainage should be improved. But then the Corporation was told that that could not be done as there were some difficulties and the result was that the people were suffering. This plan was hanging fire for the last 15 years while the speaker and other members were crying in the wilderness. But here they had got an opportunity of improving the health of the people only at a cost of Rs. 45,000. They could then improve the drains which meant better sanitary conditions and better health conditions. They should not grudge this small sum for that purpose, as it would obviate disease and death. The application of the Town Planning Act would not be prevented by the improvement of the road.

Comparing the Town Planning and the Municipal Acts, the speaker was opinion that the former was the more suited as well as the more beneficial of the two. Dr. Batiwalla therefore moved an amendment that the road should be widened, that the Commissioner should be asked to request Government to get a report from Mr. Miram, on the question of the application of the Town Planning Act to Mahim.

THE COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

The Commissioner said that the road under discussion was the main road. They had already improved certain parts and it was proposed to complete that scheme by the passing of the recommendation. It was most essential, as the road, as it existed was a very dangerous one.

It was so narrow in certain parts that motor cars were only able to pass with the utmost difficulty. It was dangerous at night. Moreover the Municipality charged the motorists toll for using that road and for that toll, they should improve the road. To improve the other roads as had been suggested, they would only be wasting money on country lanes. Lady Jamsetji Road had got nothing to do with the present scheme. The Lady Jametji Road was one of the best ones.

Coming to Town Planning he said he was unwilling to discuss that question. The road as they proposed to improve it did not interfere with town planning at all. It was an important main road and required to be improved. Town planning was for the purpose of developing the sites.. Arterial roads under those circumstances are of a secondary object. Town planning was a matter of great difficulty. To succeed it was necessary to apply it with the active co-operative and goodwill of the people and he doubled whether they would secure that co-operation and goodwill.

NO IMMEDIATE NEED.

Continuing, the Commissioner observed that all they wanted to do was to see that they did not pay for the land twice over. He did not mean that the Town Planning Act should not have been applied, but they could not apply it in the present case without going into the scheme of town planning for the whole of Mahim, which it was not necessary for their immediate needs.

Sir Ibrahim wanted to speak on the amendment of Dr. Batliwalla. He congratulated the Commissioner on finding such inconsistencies in the speaker's speech. If the Commissioner had taken the trouble to read his speech he would have found clearly that what he wanted the Corporation to do was to deal with the question of the development of Mahim as a whole, and that the scheme should be only undertaken after the Corporation had a chance of determining what should be the policy for the development of Mahim. If the Commissioner had known that he would have never passed such remarks. Why should the Commissioner conclude that under the Town Planning Act the householders would be liable to pay more than under the Municipal Act. Under the Town Planning Act the legislature had laid down that the present value should be determined first and the householder should only be liable to pay the maximum of half the cost. Under the Town Planning Act the people of Mahim would have had to pay only about Rs. 23,000, which was half of Rs. 45,000. Let them if they want accept Dr. Batliwalla's amendment which allows them to go on with the improvements, at the same time giving them liberty to take further action in the matter. He only thought that these piecemeal remedies would only unnecessarily retard the improvement of Mahim permanently.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar thought it was not proper that they should approach Government to lend Mr. Mirams' services to report on the question. The Corporation should first decide whether the application of the Town Plaining Act to a particular portion of the district was desirable. They should guard against paying twice over for the improvement of one and the same portion of a district. They should consider the point whether this particular road would again come under the Town-planning scheme. They should not take a leap in the dark.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji thought that the Corporation should proceed with the widening operations. The question how the Town Planning Act would affect the inhabitants might be considered by the Corporation when the time comes, but there was no reason why the present road scheme should be delayed.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that he was one of those who in the abstract accepted the principles laid down in the Report of the Development Committee. It was a good policy except for the fact that they were going to have a Town Planning Act. Town-planning was a very difficult question. Mr. Wacha said he had studied the question since the last 12 years and only since the last three years had the people in London admitted that the Town-Planning Act as it was originally introduced in the House of Commons was a practical failure. Though Mr. Wacha was in favour of the Development Committee as regards Mahim he had heard all the arguments for and against it. He had heard all what the Commissioner had said and he thought that the Commissioner was right. It was logical to do as he had recommended. As far as that particular road was concerned the Town Planning Act would not interfere with its future development, and his honest conclusion was that they should pass the Resolution. The Town Planning Act was not going to be applied there but it was going to come in force in Salsette and they had better wait and see how it would work in practice. It would be unwise for the Corporation to ask the Government to put it in force without seeing its practical working. It was all very good in the abstract, but nobody knew how it would work.

The President then put to the vote one after the other the amendments moved by Dr. Battlivala and Mr. C. V. Mehta. Both of them were lost by a majority of votes and the original proposition to adopt the Committee's Report was then carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

MYSTERIOUS MURDERS IN CALCUTTA.

TWO WOMEN VICTIMS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The Calcutta Police are enquiring into two mysterious murders in which two unfortunate women were victims. On Saturday morning a woman was found dead in her room lying in a pool of blood. Subsequent inquiries shewed that all her jewellery had been robbed. Two days prior to this, another woman was throttled to death and robbed of all her jwellery. In both the cases the culprits left no clue whatever.

BANGALORE ITEMS.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 6.

At a monthly meeting of the City Municipality held on Saturday last, it was resolved to address on the questions of the removal of the City Public Library to a more convenient locality, and the sanction of a monthly contribution of Rs. 100 towards recurring expenses. A Committee was also appointed to consider the question of formation of branch libraries. A sum of Rs. 1,385 was sanctioned for extending the Municipal Engineer's office.

During the next Dasarah festivities in Mysore there will be an Industrial Exhibition, confined only to rural exhibits.

A meeting of the local leading residents was held on Sunday for concerting measures for floating a Newspaper Printing Press as a Limited Liability concern. It will be remembered sometime ago that Dewan Sir Visweswirayya expressed a hope that such a press will come into existence. That hope will fructify in the near future.

MORTALITY AMONG JAINS IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—On referring to the Annual Report of the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality for the year 1914 it will be seen that it is very discouraging to note that the percentage per thousand of infant mortality during the year under report among the Jains has increased from 792.5 to the rate of the previous year i.e., 1913 to 823.6 in comparison with the registered number of births,—the percentage of which has also decreased from 18.37 in 1913 to 16.91 per thousand in 1914. The total Number of deaths, however, from all causes among the Jain population of 20,460 in the City was 1,214 for the year, which although it gives a percentage of 59.33 per thousand, a little less than 65.93 for the previous year i.e., 1913 yet is the highest of all in other communities and compares even higher than the rate of the total mortality of the City. One cannot attribute any cause for such an abnormally high percentage of deaths among our people, yet looking to the number of different deaths due to different causes it will be seen that 178 were from Bubonic plague, 32 from Pthisis and 397 from Respiratory diseases —in fact nearly 50 per cent of the total deaths from these three diseases alone which is quite alarming.

According to the Census report of 1911 it has been found that, not less than nearly 69 per cent of the Jain population in Bombay live in one-room tenements and it would not be quite out of place to say that the main cause of such a high percentage in death rates must be want of cheaper and decent accommodation for the poor and middle class Jains. It is gratifying to note that the Jain Swetamber Conference have appointed a committee to make enquiries as to the causes of such a high percentage of death rates and how to diminish it. The Jain Association of India have, it will be remembered, for this reason appointed a Committee to make a statistical report regarding the necessity of providing chawls for the poor and middle class Jains. All this however depends upon the wealth of the community and if any worthy individual can come forward with his benevolence, as we have recently heard of a Parsi Lady who has given as a donation Rs. 30,000 for erecting chawls for Parsis, it is hoped it will relieve the most important and necessary want of the Community in the city like Bombay.—Yours, etc.

JAIN.

Bombay, September 2nd.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab declares forfeited to his Majesty all copies wherever found of the leaflet in Hindi headed "San kamon ko chhor ise parhiye" (Leave hundred other works and read this) and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the said leaflet on ground of its seditious character.

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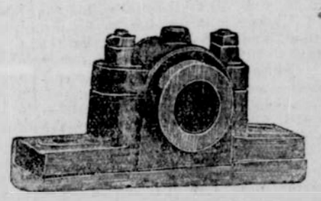
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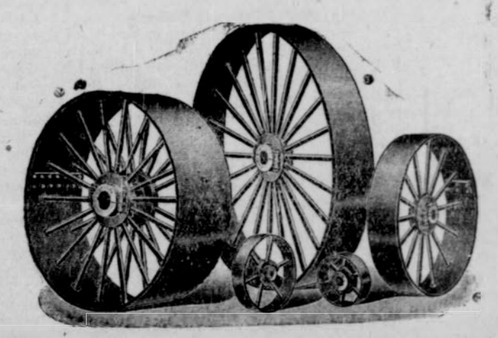
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THE LAHORE DIVISION AT YPRES.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN APRIL.

A GLORIOUS PAGE IN HISTORY.

A long and detailed account of the Lahore Division in the operations around Ypres, from April 26 to May 1st, has been specially communicated from the front by an officer in touch with the Headquarters of the Indian Army Corps. We reproduce here the major portion of the graphic narrative which sheds an undying lustre on the regiments concerned.

After a summary of the German plans between the first battle of Ypres at the end of October and the second violent struggle on the same ground at the end of April, the writer describes the position of the British line on April 22. It ran from the cross-roads at Brodseinde slightly north-east of Zonnebeke to the cross-roads north of St. Julien on the Ypres-Poelcapelle road, along the Grafenstafel ridge. It was prolonged to the west of the Ypres-Poelcapelle road by the French, and thence on by the north of Laagemarck to Steenstraate on the Yser Canal. The first onslaught of the enemy took place between the Canal and the Ypres-Poelcapelle road, but later embraced a portion of the Western bank of the Canal and ground to the east of the road mentioned. For some days prior to April 22 considerable movements of troops and transport had been observed behind the enemy's lines, and the subsequent attack was, therefore, not unexpected. We were not, however, prepared for the foul means employed in the assault.

The writer describes the first use of asphyxiating gas by the enemy, the terrific struggle for Hill 60, in which no Indian troops were engaged, and subsequent attacks and counter-attacks at St. Julien, Pilken, and elsewhere. He continues as follows:—

THE LAHORE DIVISION MOVES.

On April 23 warning was received for the Lahore Division to be in readiness to move at short notice, and on the 24th this Division under the command of Major-General H. D. Keary started in two columns on its march to Ypres. The bearing of the troops left nothing to be desired, and their cheers as they marched past the Corps Commander re-echoed down the village street and testified to their eagerness to meet their old enemy on new ground. The three Brigades comprising the Division were under Brigadier-General Strickland, Brigadier-General Egerton, and Brigadier-General Walker. The Division arrived at its halting place during the evening and night, considerable delay having been caused by the transport encountering difficulties in the narrow roads. To add to the trouble rain fell during the night and the next day's march, of it over greasy, slippery cobble stones, was a trying one. Some of the transport, having missed their way in the dark and become involved in the hilly country near the Mont des Cats, only arrived at dawn, but had to push on again at 7.15 a.m. The head of the Division arrived at the huts near Ypres at about 10 a.m. on April 25, tired after the long and trying march, but as keen as ever.

It was decided that the Division should co-operate on the right of the French in a north-north-easterly attack from the vicinity of the village of St. Jean, which lies at a distance of nearly a mile from the north-eastern outskirts of Ypres. At that moment the date and hour of the French attack could not be definitely fixed. It was, however, decided that it would be advisable to march the Division straight through Ypres in the early morning into action, rather than to pass through during the night with the prospect of an indefinite halt in the shell-swept area beyond. Late that night instructions arrived from the 2nd Army Commander, under whose orders the Division came, for everything to be in readiness to march at 6 a.m. on the following morning.

The exact position of the enemy's line was practically unknown to us, while his guns had had ample opportunity to register on any possible position which we might take up. The German aeroplanes were particularly busy on this occasion, and were continually observing while our artillery were reconnoitring for positions. In the time available it was difficult to find really satisfactory artillery positions, nor could our batteries be well concealed at such short notice. With every gun there is always a certain amount of flash. This was spotted from the German trenches, with the result that some of our batteries were at once roughly located by the enemy. Artillery fire, moreover, cannot be efficiently directed without suitable observing stations. At first we were more or less dependent on local information as to the position of desired spots for observation. On examination these were found to be mostly of little use as they afforded no continuous view of the German trenches, and it was not until late on the following day that satisfactory observing stations could be found. By 11 a.m. on the 26th all the Brigades were in their assembly positions, which were not reached without some loss in moving through areas in which shells were falling fast.

THE ASPHYXIATING SHELLS.

The 40th Pathans, whose first experience of shell fire was under command of Lieut.-Colonel F. Rennick, were marching round the edge of the moat on the south of Ypres, where the shelling was particularly heavy. Many shells fell into the water or hit the ancient walls of the town without doing any real damage, and the men cheered at each successive miss. Suddenly, however, a shell dropped in the middle of the Yusufzai Company, which was about the centre of the column, wounding an Indian officer and killing or wounding 22 men. The regiment moved on unperturbed and with scarcely a pause. During this period of the advance Captain D. H. Ackworth, who was officiating as Staff Captain, and had been sent forward to reconnoitre the route and choose the position of assembly, was wounded while guiding the leading battalion—the 1st Bn. Connaught Rangers—as was also Lt.-Col. Murray and Capt. Foster of the Connaughts. The accuracy of the enemy's ranging was proved as soon as the Jullundur Brigade arrived in the fields, for three shells were at once dropped into the middle of the 1st Manchesters, killing or wounding 12 men. This was the first experience of the Division of anything of the nature of asphyxiating gas, as these shells appear to have had some form of gas in their composition. It was found that at a distance of 50 yards they affected the eyes to such an extent as to incapacitate a man from using his rifle for some time.

The general plan of the attack was to co-operate with the French, who, having been strongly reinforced, were to assault the German position immediately in their front, the French right resting on the Ypres-Langemarck Road. The right of the Jullundur Brigade lay on a farm slightly west of Wieltje, the Ferozepore Brigade continuing the line to the west, the left flank of the left battalion resting on the Langemarck Road, where it connected up with the French right. The Sirhind Brigade was in reserve.

At 1.20 p.m. the artillery bombardment commenced, and our infantry immediately moved up in order, if possible to arrive within assaulting distance of the German trenches by the time that the bombardment ceased. The ground was extremely unfavourable to the attacking troops. The exact position of the enemy's line was not known but was judged to be about 1,600 yards from our position of deployment. The ground to be crossed was quite open and practically devoid of cover. There was a slight rise during the first five or six hundred yards, then a gentle decline for the next six hundred yards, after which there was a slight upward slope to the supposed line of the enemy's front trench. On reaching the top of the first slope, our men could distinctly see the German trenches. The general direction of the attack was due north, but the Jullundur Brigade moved off slightly inclined to the N.N.W., with the result that they crowded the Ferozepore Brigade across the Ypres-Langemarck Road, which should have formed the dividing line between the French and the Division.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RENNICK KILLED.

The assault commenced shortly after 2 p.m., and our men, advancing by short rushes, reached the crest of the first slope without a check, but owing to heavy shell fire the casualties were already numerous. Within 300 yards of the start Lt.-Col. Rennick, commanding the 40th Pathans, fell mortally wounded. He was dragged into a ditch by the Adjutant-Lieut. Campbell—where he lay till dusk. His last thoughts were for his regiment, and as he was put on a strecher, he said, "Please send two of my Pathans with me. If I die on the way to hospital I should like them with me." Can it be wondered at that our Indian troops will follow such officers into the jaws of Hell.

On reaching the first crest the line came under a terrific machine-gun and rifle fire. The effect of this tornado of bullets is graphically described by a machine-gun officer, who says that the line was advancing steadily when suddenly whole bunches of men fell as if a scythe had been drawn across their legs. Nevertheless, the line pressed on, officers and men falling everywhere. During this period many signal acts of gallantry were performed, of which, want of space unfortunately prevents the mention of more than a small number in the present article.

The majority of the machine-gun detachment of the 40th Pathans were hit and the guns were held up. Sepoy Mukhtiara, who had reached the shelter of a small ditch in advance, immediately volunteered to go back and try to bring up a gun. To do this he had twice to cross a space of some 250 yards which was being swept by enfilade machine-gun and rifle fire. He succeeded in his attempt, and returned under a hail of bullets carrying the gun.

Sepoy Naji Khan, 129th Baluchis, volunteered to carry an important message under the heaviest shell and rifle fire. He had scarcely crossed a quarter of the intervening space when he was hit by a bit of a shell. Although badly wounded and almost knocked out by the concussion, he managed to crawl on and deliver his message. For this he has received the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd Class.

To resume the story: at about 2.20 p.m. the Manchesters on the right with portions of the Connaught Rangers, 129th Baluchis and 57th Rifles, reached a point some 80 yards from the German trenches. At the same moment the 40th Pathans and 47th Sikhs on the left also came up and got to within 50 yards of the enemy under a murderous fire, the effect of which can be gauged by the fact that the 57th Rifles, whose experience was by no means unique, had now only two British officers left, one of whom (Captain Mahon), although wounded early in the action, still carried on, while Lieutenant Deeds, the other survivor, was suffering from the effects of a gas shell, but was struggling to bring his maxims into action on the left flank.

REWARDS FOR HEROIC SEPOYS.

At this juncture the enemy let loose dense clouds of asphyxiating gas from which the French Colonials and the left of the Ferozepore Brigade were the chief sufferers, although the whole of our line was more or less affected by it. At such a short distance the density of the gas was more than any troops in the world, unprovided with any form of protection against this foul device, could stand, and they were forced to give way, their retirement affecting a great part of our line. By this time the ground was covered with the bodies of killed and wounded while numbers of men were either unconscious or were writhing in the extremest agony from the effects of the gas which the Germans claim to be a most humane method of warfare.

The position was one to appal the stoutest heart, but, undismayed, a small party of some 60 Connaught Rangers under Major Deacon, and about 50 of the Manchesters under Lieutenant Henderson fell back a few yards and then succeeded in digging themselves in. With these brave men were small parties of the 40th Pathans, 47th Sikhs, and 129th Baluchis.

Jemadar Mir Dast, 55th Coke's Rifles, attached to the 57th Rifles, remained with some of his men in the British trench in spite of the volumes of gas and the ceaseless point-blank fire which the enemy poured upon them. After dusk he was ordered to retire, which he did, collecting a number of men on the way and subsequently assisted in bringing in eight wounded British and Indiian officers under heavy fire, being himself wounded in doing so.

For his most conspicuous gallantry throughout the action Jemadar, now Subadar Mir Dast has been awarded the Victoria Cross, an honour which has fallen to the lot of three other Indian soldiers.

Jemadar Sucha Singh, 47th Sikhs, was another of this small band of brave men. He had been conspicuous throughout the attack, and when the British officers of his company were all killed or wounded, he took command, held the men together and subsequently did splendid work in rallying and reforming shaken men. For his bravery he has now received the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd Class.

With the Connaughts under the command of Major Deacon was Captain Ingham, who had shown the greatest gallantry in leading his men beyond the last cover up to about 80 yards from the enemy. There he exposed himself time after time to the fiercest fire while organising the party. Not content with this, he brought in a number of wounded and men suffering from gas. His gallantry has won for him the Cross of the Distinguished Service Order. Lieut. Henderson, of the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, on his Company Commander being wounded, took command and led remnant of the Company up to about 70 yards from the enemy, where, as related above, they held on until relieved next morning. Throughout the day his example, after most of the senior officers had become casualties, had been of the greatest value. His gallantry has been recognised by the award of the Military Cross.

A TERRIBLE TWELVE HOURS.

In this stupendous conflict where heroism has, it may be said, been the rule not the exception, bravery such as that of the small band of devoted men whose deeds have just been described is liable not to meet with the appreciation it deserves. These men had advanced for nearly a mile over open ground, on which shells were falling like rain, which was swept from end to end by machine-gun and rifle fire. Sadly reduced in numbers they attained to within a few yards of their goal, a goal which they would undoubtedly have won. Here they were met with the final resort of a fiendish enemy, half suffocated by the poisonous fumes of the gas, they yet succeeded in holding their ground through a terrible twelve hours. Truly one would have to look far to find a more striking instance of self-forgotting devotion to duty and British bull-dog tenacity.

The position at 2-30 p.m., was roughly that the French attack and that of the Jullunder Brigade had failed the Ferozepore Brigade attack was held up although the centre of the Brigade was well advanced. Shortly afterwards, on General Keary learning that the party of Manchesters and Connaughts under Major Deacon were left in a very exposed position, he ordered the 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry, under Lieut.-Colonel Hill, and the 1/4th Gurkha Rifles to move up and help the Jullundur Brigade forward, the Ferozepore Brigade being ordered to hold on wherever they could and gain ground if possible. It was found, however, that the fire which the enemy poured upon our men rendered it impossible to push forward these reinforcements. General Keary then decided to make a further attempt to push the attack home in co-operation with the French on the left of the Ferozepore Brigade. Accordingly at about 7-45 p.m., the 15th Sikhs and 1/4th Gurkhas advanced from La Brique with the 9th Bhopal Infantry in support, the whole being under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. Hill, 15th Sikhs, with orders to attack on the original front. The advance was carried out with great resolution and rapidity, and by taking advantage of every fold in ground we succeeded, although not without heavy casualties, in advancing to a distance of some 300 yards beyond the old British trenches and in establishing connexion with the French on the left and Major Deacon's party on the right.

By this time it was quitie dark and it was found to be impossible to fix the position of the trenches actually occupied by the Germans, nor was there any sign of a further advance on the part of the left attack. It was therefore decided that Colonel Hill should entrench on the line then held by him. Major Deacon's party being relieved at 2 a.m., on April 27 by the Highland Light Infantry. The 1st Battalion 4th London Regiment (Territorials) was left to support Colonel Hill, and the remainder of the Ferozepore Brigade was withdrawn. During the night the position was consolidated by a portion of the Sirhind Brigade, the 3rd Company Sappers and Miners and the 34th Sikh Pioneers. Owing to the unavoidable unfavourable conditions of the attack this very partial success had cost us dear.

During the night a very daring and useful reconnaissance was carried out which resulted in determining the lie of the German position and rendered it possible to make more exact plans for the infantry attack and artillery support than was feasible on the previous day. In this reconnaissance Captain F. H. Kisch, after being wounded twice, continued his work in front of the Jullundur Brigade, advancing to within a few yards of the German trenches under very heavy fire. In spite of his wounds he remained at duty till 4 a.m., on the 27th. Captain F. P. Nosworthy, R.E., although previously shaken and rendered unconscious by the bursting of three large, high explosive shells, he eventually made a reconnaissance and sketch of the enemy's trenches, being finally severely wounded in a further reconnaissance on April 28. On both those occasions he was assisted by Lieut. H. W. R. Hamilton, R.E., who had previously been wounded at Neuve Chapelle. At the time when Captain Nosworthy was put out of action by the gas shells, Jemadar Nur Alam, of Captain Nosworthy's company, showed the greatest coolness in reforming the men, of whom some twenty had been wounded. He has been rewarded with the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

A HEAVY AFTERNOON.

The general line of attack on April 27 faced N.N.E., and necessitated an advance across the front of a portion of the enemy's line. The right of the French Colonials rested, as before, on the west side of the Ypres-Langemarck Road, the Sirhind Brigade continuing the line eastwards with the Ferozepore Brigade on its right. The battalions in our front line were the 1/4th and 1/1st Gurkha Rifles, the 1st Battalion 4th London Regiment (Territorials) and the 9th Bhopal Infantry. The artillery bombardment commenced at 12-30 p.m., and the assaulting forces at once moved forward, being met by a heavy artillery fire. The effect of this was minimised in the case of the Ferozepore Brigade by their being able to take advantage of dips and undulations of the ground and the losses were not very heavy. The Sirhind Brigade had however, been met by a heavy enfilading fire on its progress towards some enclosed ground sloping towards the valley. The 1st Gurkhas had to swing round towards the N.N.W., in order to face the fire, the 4th Gurkhas being at the same time checked by this enfilade. One company of the 1st Gurkhas managed, in spite of heavy losses, to push on under the command of 2nd Lieut. Fry, I.A.R. to a ruined farm in the valley which was only some 250 yards from the German position, where they succeeded in holding on until they were withdrawn at night, being exposed to heavy shell rifle fire all the time. The action now developed into a free fight which continued till 4 p.m. During this period the French were steadily attacking and, although losing very heavily, they still continued to form a firing line.

The 1st Gurkhas were here reinforced by the 4th King's Liverpools, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel S. L. Allen. This fine Territorial battalion advanced by rushes in the face of a heavy fire and carried the line forward to a distance of some 300 yards from the Germans under the leadership of Major E. M. Beall, who has received the Distinguished Service Order for his gallantry on this occasion. There were many instances of gallantry during this part of the engagement.

Rifleman Phalman Guruno, 1st Gurkhas, on seeing his Company Commander, Captain Evans, hit, stayed with him, dug a hole, threw up cover round it and under a heavy fire carried Captain Evans to it, thus undoubtedly saving his life. For this he has received the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Rifleman Ramkrishna Thapa, 1st Gurkhas, has been awarded the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd Class, for the following act of gallantry. While the battalion was advancing to the attack he was ordered to lay a telephone line behind it. Twice he had to return to the base to renew his detachment, all of which had been killed or wounded by rifle or artillery fire. Eventually he brought the telephone line up by himself, returning twice to repair it under very heavy fire. Of the 13 signallers with him, two were killed and nine wounded.

To return to the main story: The 1st Gurkhas had succeeded in establishing their position in advance of those French guns which had been abandoned and the guns were withdrawn during the night. At 2-40 p.m., to assist in pressing the attack more vigorously a composite brigade was placed at the disposal of the Lahore Division and was ordered to push forward at once and get in touch with the Sirhind Brigade, after doing which the C.O. was to report whether our troops were far enough from the German trenches to allow a further bombardment. At 4-25 p.m. the Sirhind Brigade reported that a further bombardment was practicable, and at 5-30 p.m. it commenced with all the available guns. Under cover of the bombardment the 1st Battn. Highland Light Infantry and the 15th Sikhs at once pushed forward, but were met with such a terrific fire that a check ensued. Just then a remarkable scene took place. An unarmed German got out of the enemy's trenches and walked slowly over towards the French line. Just as he arrived there and was about to get into the trench he was shot by the Germans.

COLONEL VIVIAN AND MAJOR CARDEN.

At this juncture the 15th Sikhs sustained a very severe loss by the death of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Vivian and Major Carden. Colonel Vivian had to rush with his company over a fire-swept zone to join the remainder of the regiment. Just as he arrived he was shot through the body. His loss was keenly felt as he was an officer in whom the regiment had the greatest confidence. Fear appeared to be unknown to him, and it is related that on one occasion, being anxious to ascertain whether a trench was occupied by the enemy, he crawled up a ditch to the enemy's parapet, and being unable to see sufficiently well from there, he proceeded to climb a tree which overlooked the trench. The trench was occupied, as he soon ascertained when the enemy commenced firing at him from a few yards distant. Hearing a bullet strike the tree immediately behind him, he thought it had passed through his body, and dropping out of the tree, he managed to crawl back to our trench. There it was found that the bullet had gone through the many clothes which he was wearing, as it was then winter, and had struck the tree without causing him any more harm than a mark on the skin. Major Carden met his death in going to the assistance of Captain Muir, who was mortally wounded. He was put in a stretcher and as he was being taken away both bearers were hit and dropped him. Two more men picked up the stretcher and Major Carden was then hit again. This gives a vivid idea of the severity of the fire which our men were called on to face.

GALLANT STRETCHER-BEARERS.

The gallantry of the stretcher-bearers, not only in this but in every action, cannot be too highly praised. Whether it be the Sepoy stretcher-bearer or the more humble Kahar, the unvarying report is that they are never known to shirk any danger in the execution of their very perilous duties.

To resume: The French Colonials were expected to attack at 7 p.m., by which time the composite brigade was due to arrive. At 7 p.m. the French commenced a very heavy bombardment, under cover of which they and the Sirhind Brigade once more advanced. At 7-10 p.m. the French were observed to have been driven back by dense clouds of asphyxiating gas. This exposed the left flank of the Sirhind Brigade and the attack was stopped, the 15th Sikhs being wheeled round to cover the left flank, two battalions of the composite brigade being deployed in the same direction. It was feared that the company of Highland Light Infantry which had relieved Major Deacon's party at 2 o'clock that morning had either been overcome or forced to retire by the gas, but later the company was found to have held on with the utmost bravery. This splendid effort, however, cost the life of the gallant Company Commander, Captain H. S. Tarrant. Nothing further could be done, so the position gained was consolidated, the Highland Light Infantry taking over the line while the Gurkhas ad 4th King's were withdrawn to reorganise. By 9 p.m. connection had again been established with the French.

A GLORIOUS PAGE.

This concluded the operations of April 27, during which the troops had been subjected to an extremely severe test. The deployment and advance had to be executed in full view of the enemy, who kept up a very heavy artillery and rifle fire throughout the day. In spite of this and the employment of asphyxiating gas, against which they were then unprovided with any protection, the troops fully maintained their reputation for gallantry and steadiness. That they failed to attain their entire objctive was due to the fact that it was impossible.

The operations on April 28, 29, and 30 were confined to a bombardment of the enemy's position, our artillery and, in fact, all our troops, being heavily shelled during almost the whole period. On May 1 the Division was finally withdrawn. The gallantry of the Division has added yet another page to the record of the Indian Army Corps in this war.

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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENT.

STANFORD MARVIN, wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry, and his adopted daughter Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences, seeing life, before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her first story Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves old Mr. Marvin to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp, while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it all a dream, until, later, he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription pad a very brief and simple will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's vast estate if something should happen to her before she marries. Montgomery Hicks, a race-track man, whispers a suggestion to Owen, but the secretary refuses to have anything to do with him, for the time at least.

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(Continued from Monday.)

CHAPTER III.

"All right, I'll do it," growled Harry Marvin, with the air of a martyr going to the stake. "I'll do it for your sake, Polly."

"Well, you'd better begin to get ready," said Pauline blythely.

"I'll climb into a frock coat and endure an hour or two of this afternoon tea chatter," promised Harry, "but first you must talk sense with me for a few minutes."

"Oh, Harry," spoke Pauline, softly, "I know what 'talking sense' means. You want to argue about my year of adventure. Now, let's not argue. Let's just be happy. You know I love you and I know you love me, and that ought to be enough. This year will be gone before you know it. I'm going to begin it right away just to please you. The sooner it starts the sooner it will be over."

"Begin it?" said Harry. "Why, a month of it is gone now. But it's all nonsense. Polly, if you love me you are going to give up this crazy idea."

A maid, bringing the card of Miss Lucille Hamlin, interrupted Harry. She was the first of the afternoon tea party. Polly hurried Harry off to dress, and, of course, he had no further chance to "talk sense" until the door had closed on the last guest. Then he pounced upon her. But Pauline, sweetly stubborn, cheerfully unyielding, insisted on carrying out her father's promise to the letter.

Raymond Owen, the secretary of the late Mr. Marvin, had thought it important to overhear this argument, and finally to walk into the library where the debate was going on. If the adventure were to start he had an idea for a beginning. The words of Hicks, the blackmailer, had been in his mind for some thirty days and were beginning to bear fruit. He had soon reached the point of hoping, almost praying, something would happen to Pauline that he might be left in control of her estate. During the last few days Owen had progressed from merely hoping to readiness to help his wish to come true.

Harry instantly appealed to the secretary to dissuade Pauline. There was no doubt that Owen had some influence over the girl. In years gone by, before Owen had taken to the drug, Pauline had sought him out in many a time of perplexity and learned to rely on his tactful, well-considered advice.

To the surprise of the young master of the house, Owen made no attempt to dissuade. Very unobtrusively he pointed out that for many years he had been accustomed to carry out the wishes of Harry's father, and that he was bound to fulfil his last wish in the same way.

"Raymond, you're a dear," laughed Pauline; "let's think of something thrilling to do right off. Have you any idea?"

"No," lied Owen, "I hadn't given the matter any thought. We might look at a newspaper and see what's happening."

Owen had a paper with him and the three examined it together.

Owen pretended to discover that an aviation meet was about to be held. His idea, for wich Harry promptly hated him, was to induce some aviator to take Pauline as a passenger. Many of the races called for carrying a passenger. Harry made a few objections, but the speed with which they were overruled showed that he had no standing in this court. So Harry subsided, but he thought very hard.

As a rascal Owen had the advantage of previous honesty. His manner, movements and general air were still those of an honest man. Most criminals are dishonest from childhood and bear the earmarks of it to any one who can read character. Every one, including Harry, thought Owen honest.

When Pauline and Owen decided upon the aeroplane ride, Harry contented himself with remarking that he would have to see about it. Both chuckled when he said it, Pauline outwardly and Owen inwardly.

Then they had dinner under the round of Aunt Cornelia. Aunt Cor- elderly maiden relative of Harry, who had arrived with others for the funeral and made the brilliant discovery that since Mr. Marvin's death the "social situation," as she termed it, at the Marvin house had become impossible.

It seemed, according to Aunt Cornelia, that a young man and a young woman of impressionable age living in the same house unchaperoned constituted an "impossible social situation." Either Pauline or Harry must move out or someone must be installed as chaperon. Of course, the chaperon was the least of the three evils and Aunt Cornelia, being the discoverer of the job, was elected to fill it. Aunt Cornelia liked Pauline. Everyone liked Pauline. Everyone liked Harry, too, except Auna Cornelia, who overheard him refer to her as a "big barn of a woman." But her pet was Owen, who made it his business to be very attentive and respectful to the new member of the family.

Harry ordered a bottle of wine with his dinner. Though he actually drank very little, this unusual event created no little consternation. After everyone had declined to share it with Harry, there followed a long silence. Pauline maintained that everyone had a right to do as he or she (particularly she) pleased, and, therefore, it ought to be nobody's business whether Harry drank or not. Nevertheless, Pauline could not resist taking him to task. She began in a roundabout feminine way.

"Harry, I din't know you drank?"

"I am just beginning. You see, now that I must take over father's affairs and mix with men of the world I ought to get a little experience in things. See life and know what's what."

After dinner Harry casually asked if Pauline thought her adventures would lead her to Paris. Pauline thought it likely, whereat Harry remarked that he might see her over there.

"I haven't been to Paris since I was a kid, and I really ought to see it, don't you think?"

"Yes," agreed Pauline, without enthusiasm, "but wait until we are married and we'll do Paris together."

"No, Polly, that won't do. I'm sorry, but as you say, you can't see life after you're married and settled down, so I'll have to do Paris alone."

Pauline experienced a very unpleasant sensation. It was a sort of general jealousy of her whole sex. No nice girl likes to think of the man she loves alone in Paris.

"Harry," she said, hesitatingly, "would you think me selfish if I asked a favor?"

"No, Polly, I know better than that." Harry's tone was matter of fact and guarded, and his eyes were on the unromantic spectacle of Aunt Cornelia reading the latest publication of the American Tract Society.

"Harry, look at me."

Harry did look at her and gazed straight into her eyes. He tried to think of them as they really were, only two dark blue organs of sight, shaded by very long and silky lashes. As always he wondered why the lashes grouped together in little bundles of half a dozen or more, giving a starry effect.

"Harry, are you sure you love me?" Pauline whispered.

"Polly, I know it, and everybody else knows it except you. Get Owen, he's a notary public, and I'll take an oath before him that you have been the only girl in all the world, are now and ever will be, world without end, amen."

"And I love you, Harry," said Pauline, lowering her eyes until he saw only the silky lashes.

"Why, Polly, that's the first time you ever volunteered that information."

"Yes, Harry, love you too much to let you go to Paris."

"Paris can't hurt me unless I let it hurt me."

"Harry, you won't be quite the same sort of boy when you come back from Paris. Will you promise not to go until we are married?"

"Will you promise not to go on this trip of adventure?"

"Why should I?" demanded Pauline.

"Because you won't ever be quite the same sort of girl when you come back."

Now, Harry had said nothing to Pauline that she had not said to him, yet the girl felt almost insulted and was furious. The rest of the evening she and Owen spent reading about aeroplanes, while Harry was left to the harmless enjoyment of Aunt Cornelia until that honest soul handed him a tract on "The Menace of Alcoholism in the United States."

Owen seemed pre-occupied with something in his thoughts. He was nervous and started to enter the study where his papers were still lying on his desk. But Harry, who had said good night to Aunt Cornelia and had settled himself in the study to read, looked up with an inquiring gaze.

Finally Pauline retired and at last Harry went up to his room and the house was quiet. Making sure that all had gone to bed, Owen slipped into the old millionaire's study and wrote a few words addressed to Pauline, signed it with an excellent imitation of the dead Mr. Stanford Marvin's signature and placed it among scores of other letters and papers of the old millionaire.

"This ought to bring her adventures when she finds it," he whispered grimly to himself.

Next morning the coolness between Harry and his adopted sister was still in evidence. These two had been since babyhood as near comrades as boy and girl can be. Quarrels were unheard of until they fell in love. With the arrival of love came the inevitable lovers' quarrels, of which this was one. All lovers quarrel and all lovers are surprised and wonder at themselves for quarreling. Yet they need not worry, for the lovers' quarrel doubtless serves some hidden purpose in Nature's general plan of mating.

After breakfast, when the big touring car rolled up to the front door to get Pauline and Owen, Harry was hurt that he had not been consulted. Pauline's belated invitation to go with them to the aviation field in the automobile was declined. Away went the big car to the fine stretch of roads, where it made short work of the distance to the aviation grounds.

Owen made a complete canvass of the "hangars" and soon accounted for every machine entered in the race for the next day. From all but one of the aviators he obtained a flat refusal. Not for money nor any other consideration would they take a strange woman as a passenger. The only exception was a Frenchman, whose hesitation in declining led Owen to further argument. At the last moment Pauline, impatient at the suspense, entered the Frenchman's "hangar" and added her blandishments to Owen's financial inducements. The gallant foreigners succumbed, and a bargain was struck. He exhibited his frail bird of steel and wood and cloth with the tender pride of a mother showing off her only child.

The aviator's fingers touched one of the wires and the easy smile left his face. He turned to his machanics and sharp words followed. A moment later one of his assistants was at work tightening the wire. Owen's eyes scarcely left the wire, and when the opportunity arose he questioned the mechanic as to what would happen if that particular steel strand should fail during flight. The foreigner explained frankly that the aeroplane would capsize and plunge to the earth. But he assured Owen that no such thing would happen, as he had just tightened the wire in question and would make another inspection after the practise flight that afternoon.

All the way home Owen's thoughts were of that wire and what it would mean to him. In the meanwhile Harry, after watching the car depart toward Hempstead, concluded to follow. He went to the picturesque private garage behind the Marvin mansion and soon was following in the tracks of the bigger car.

Arrived on the field, he recognized Pauline's car and waited patiently until he saw it drive away. Then he interviewed the aviator and learned of the proposed trip on the morrow. Harry's French was nothing to boast of, nor was the Frenchman's English. But they managed to have a long and in the end a heated argument. The birdman had given his word to a beautiful lady, and that settled it. Besides, there was no danger in his wonderful machine. Had he not flown upside down and done all the things the great Pegoud himself had done?"

"As you Americans say—let's see, what is your name?"

One of his mechanics prompted him:

"Ah, yes," he said, with a smile. "I believe the proper expression is, 'I should worry.'"



THIS IS "PAULINE."

Miss Pearl White, one of the Leading Ladies of the Pathe Players, takes the part of Pauline Marvin in Pathe's Charming Moving Picture Presentation of the Novel. Miss White's Gowns are specially designed by Lady Duff-Gordon, the famous "Lucile."

Harry threw up his hands and went home. As he buzzed his horn outside the garage the door was opened by the Marvin chauffeur with a telegram in his hand. The chauffeur's wife was sick and he wanted a couple of days' leave of absence. Harry granted it instantly. That evening he made no mention of either the chauffeur's absence or his trip to the field.

Pauline thought she was teasing Harry by saying nothing of her plans. She was sure he was eaten up with curiosity to know the result of her visit and admired his ability, as she thought, to conceal it.

Owen spent a nervous evening. He walked out soon after dinner and from a drug-store telephone booth called up a friend in the insurance business. To the secretary's surprise and disappointment he learned that the percentage of accidents to aviators had become comparatively small. Passengers were particularly fortunate. The friend even agreed to obtain accident insurance for any one at a reasonable premium.

If aeroplanes had become reasonably safe the chance of Pauline's being killed during the flight on the following day was insignificant. He must give up his hope of wealth from the permanent control of her estate. As the evening wore on Owen began to feel how he had unconsciously relied on this hope. He doubled his evening dose of morphine, but it neither soothed his disappointment nor brought him sleep.

Hour after hour, during the night, his sleepless eyes seemed to see that loose wire which the mechanic had explained to be so vitally important. He could see in imagination the machine flying off into the clouds with Pauline in it. He could see it suddenly waver, dip and plunge to the earth. In his mind's eye he saw himself rushing to the wreck, lifting out the girl's crushed form, wildly calling for a doctor, and exulting all the time that she was beyond human aid.

Then came sharp, clear visions of himself in permanent charge of Pauline's great fortune. It took no imagination to think of himself as rapidly becoming rich. Well he knew that even the most honest of executors and trustees of such vast funds invariably became mysteriously wealthy. These delightful mind pictures were periodically interrupted by the plain blank facts—Pauline would doubtless return to earth as safe as she left it, and he would remain just what he was, a man with debts, bad nerves and a drug habit.

Over and over he saw that wire, sometimes tight, sometimes loose. That wire alone lay between him and all that would make life worth while. He could not remember when he had taken so much morphia with so little effect. About 2 o'clock he fell into a doze, and in that doze came one of his vivid opium dreams.

Owen beheld Hicks enter his bedroom. It was not Hicks, the blackmailer, but Hicks, the counsellor, who had told Owen how he might become rich. Hicks was speaking to him in a sort of noiseless voice, very different from his usual tones. He spoke in a sort of shells or husks of words. The consonants were there, but the vowels were lacking. Yet he heard as plainly as if the red-faced man had shouted. Hicks advised him to be a man, to show courage for once, to risk something, and then reap the reward forever afterward. "Take your motor-cycle, ride to the aviation field before daylight, file that wire half through, and fate will take care of the rest."

But Owen lacked the nerve. He feared that he would be seen sneaking on to the field at night or at daybreak. Hicks replied that the field was deserted at this hour. Owen then insisted that the aeroplane would be guarded, and even if it were not locked in its hangar the first rasp of a file on the wire would call the attention of some one on guard. No, it was too much, Owen could not do it. Instead he made a counter suggestion that Hicks should undertake the task, since he was so certain of its success. For his part the secretary agreed to divide all that the estate might be made to yield him.

Hicks's reply was surprising. Owen, like everybody else, had seen many strange things in dreams, but never had he known of any character in a dream admitting or even suggesting that he was a dream. Yet this was just what Hicks did.

"I would, Owen. I would do it in a minute if I were talking to you. But this isn't me at all. I'm only a dream, in reality I'm sound asleep in a hotel on upper Broadway, where I am dreaming that I am talking to you. To-morrow morning I'll remember enough of this dream to make me go down to the aviation field with a sort of premonition that Pauline is going to be killed in an aeroplane."

"How did you know about that wire and that she is going to fly to-morrow," asked Owen.

"I don't know that," said the phantom Hicks frankly in his empty voice. There is a third party in this and I don't know who he is or much about him, except that he is not a living being. He seems to be somebody from the past, a priest of some old religion I ought to have studied about when I was at school. I don't know what his motive is, but he is with us. He wants her killed for some reason. He brought this dream of me to you so I could explain.

"You needn't worry about the man on guard over the aeroplanes. That man won't wake up, no matter how much noise you make."

"How do you know?" Owen asked.

"He knows," replied Hicks, "because he has transferred the effects of your morphine from your astral body to his. That's how he knows. You ought to know, too, because you have taken almost enough of the drug to kill you to-night, and yet this is the first time you have even closed your eyes. You'd better let him help us and file that wire as he advises. I'm going now. You will wake up in a moment. This priest man told me after I had given you the message to drop this out of my hand and the dream would end. So here goes. Goodby."

Owen saw Hicks hold his hand over a table and drop a small black shiny object upon it. As it dropped Hicks vanished and Owen awoke. He heard a sharp snap and saw something black and shiny on the table. For a moment the secretary sat quietly in his chair staring at the table and making sure that he was no longer dreaming. Then he examined the black object. It was the scarab which old Mr. Marvin had removed from the folds of the mummy. An image of the beetle which Egypt held sacred, carved in black stone. Owen had not noticed the scarab before his short nap and he could not account for its presence in his room anyway. He helped himself to another half grain of morphine and sat half an hour silent and almost motionless, looking out the window at the impartial stars.

In a few moments Owen donned his motor-cycling suit, tip-toed downstairs, noiselessly went out by a back door and was soon trundling his big two-cylinder motor-cycle from the garage. He was careful to push it out of the Marvin premises onto the highway before lighting his lamp and starting. The secretary had taken to the motor-cycle as one of the results of his insomnia. Some one had recommended motoring as a sleep-inducer. He could not expect to take the Marvin car out at all times of the night, as he could the little two-wheeled motor. In the small hours of the night along the deserted roads the solitary rider had covered many thousand miles.

This night he traversed the distance to the aviation field in less time than either of the cars had made the day before.

Arriving at the field just at dawn, he found it as deserted as the spectral Hicks had promised, and walked in without seeing anyone. From the tool kit of his motor-cycle Owen took two files of different shapes and a pair of pliers. He walked briskly and fearlessly over the uneven ground to the hangars. All were closed except one, and that one contained the French machine in which Pauline was to ascend. The secretary knew that this hangar would be open. He knew in advance that he would find a mechanic on guard and sound asleep. Everything would turn out as Hicks had told him and he felt perfectly secure. His only doubt was as to his own reality.

The fact that he could attempt murder in this way and not feel a trace of worry seemed unreal. Perhaps he was a dream just as Hicks was. He wondered if he were really standing in front of the aeroplane listening to the snores of a French mechanic or in bed asleep in his own room. Whose snores were they, the Frenchman's or his own? Morphine plays such queer tricks.

Whether real or unreal, awake or asleep, the business of the moment was the filing of that wire. Owen recognised it readily and found it not to be a single wire, as he supposed, but a slender cable composed of many strands. These strands resisted his file and even the clipper attached to his pliers. After what seemed an hour's work he had weakned or broken enough of the metal threads so that the cable stretched perceptibly at that point. To do more might cause the cable to break at once and betray what had been done.

Owen hurriedly returned to his machine and dashed back through the beautiful morning air to the Marvin home. Servants were stirring in their rooms and the gardner was engaged in shaking some sort of powder from a can on to a bare spot on the front lawn. He glanced up at Owen without surprise, for these early rides were known to be an old habit of the secretary.

Owen took the machine to the garage, satisfied that there was nothing guilty in his appearance or the gardner would have noted it. Stepping out of the garage he met Harry and could not help staring perceptibly. Harry looked him in the eye, and there was nothing for Owen to do but stare steadily back. The notion that a guilty man avoids the eye of an honest person is wrong, as all detectives and others who must match their wits against malefactors well know.

"You are up very early, Owen," said Harry, looking at the dust on the motor cyclist's clothes.

"Yes, I've been for a long ride. I think the morning air does me good."

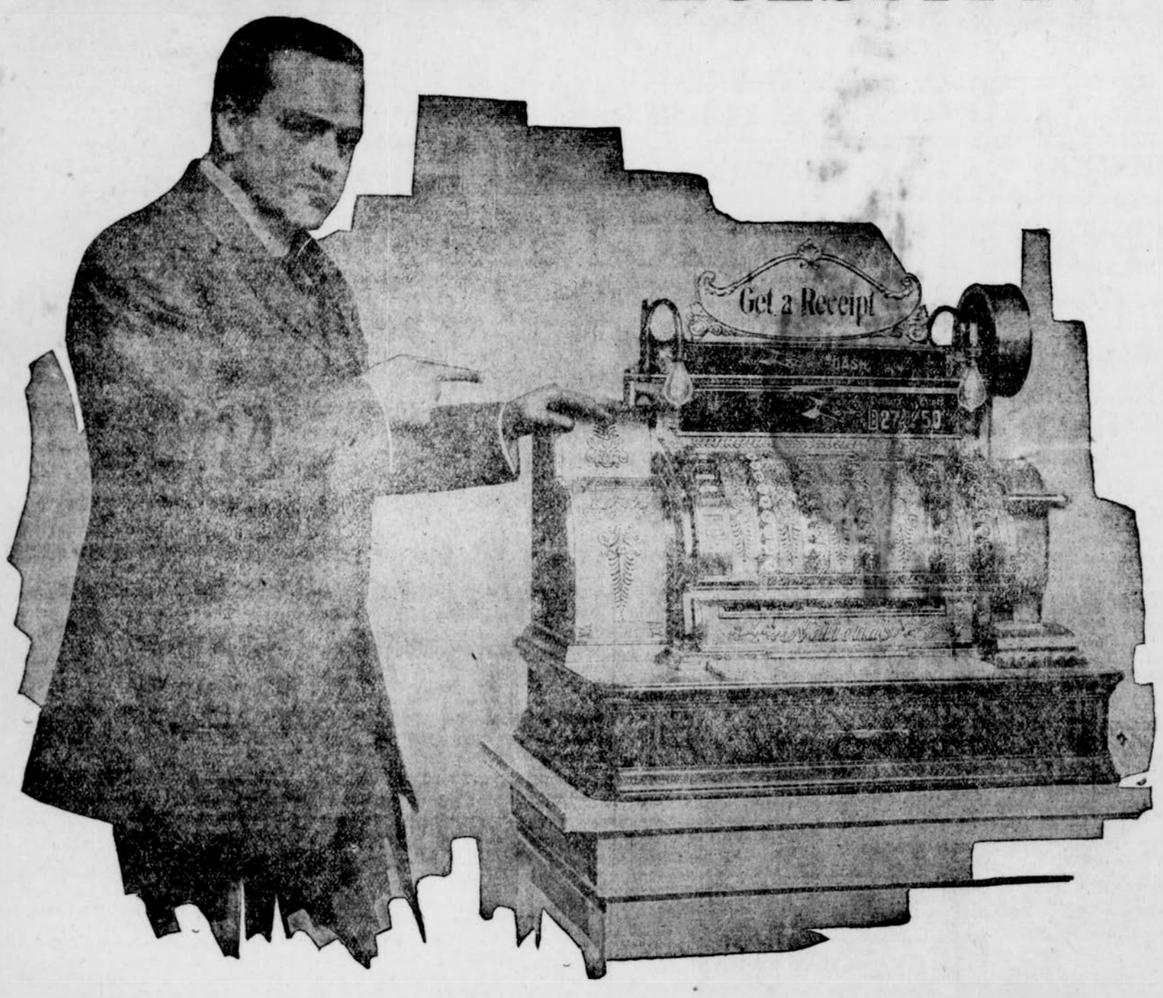
"You don't look well, Owen. Why don't you go to bed to-day. I'll take Polly to the meet."

"No, thanks. I wouldn't miss seeing Miss Pauline fly," said Owen firmly. Each man felt a suspicion of the other. Harry entered the garage, carefully locked the door, pulled down the shades of the small windows and lifted up the bonnet of the big car. Now was his last chance.

(To be Continued.)

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